THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 104. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS FEASTED IN PARIS.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN DIFFICULTY

RUMORS OF A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

MUTUAL DISARMAMENT PROPOSED BY PRUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PEABODY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The *Scotia* arrived this morning, with Queenstown advices of April 22.

The steamer *City of Washington* had been out three weeks, and nothing having been heard of her, heavy premiums are demanded on her.

In the House of Commons the debate was continued on the Reform bill, but a division was not likely to occur for several days.

Head Centre Stephens has been feasted by the Marquis de Boissy, in Paris.

Mr. Peabody is a passenger on the *Scotia*. He was warmly cheered on embarking at Liverpool.

Up to the night of the 20th of April a belief in the pacific adjustment of the German difficulty grew stronger. The telegrams spoke of concessions by Austria, and there were other rumors leading to a conviction that peace would be maintained. The funds in England and on the continent had materially improved under these pacific influences.

The *Times* of the 21st, however, announced that it had received news that on the previous day the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensdorff, against the advice of some of the other ministers, resolved to withdraw Count Karoli, the Austrian Ambassador, from Berlin, which decision being made known to the Prussian Minister in Vienna, it was expected he would depart immediately. It is added, in explanation, that Count Mensdorff, on receiving the Prussian answer of the 17th, telegraphed to Berlin a repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th, and received a fresh refusal on the 14th; hence a council was held and a bold course adopted.

The *Times* believes this action is to be followed by a significant military movement, viz., the withdrawal of the Austrian troops from Holstein, where they are held in check by the superior Prussian forces. This would enable Austria to assume the offensive, and the *Times* says the abandonment of Holstein by Austria will be regarded as an act in anticipation of war, and will cause a general alarm. It does not, however, consider the war inevitable.

There is great activity reported in the Austrian navy, all vessels being prepared for service. There are apprehensions of fresh disturbances in Spain and Jassy.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies have approved of the contract for a telegraph to America by the northern route.

The liabilities of Barnard's Banking Company, of Liverpool, which suspended on the 19th, are estimated at £3,125,000, but a favorable liquidation is expected. It was feared some large failures would result in Liverpool, but it is stated that temporary embarrassments will be surmounted.

Latest via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—No news has yet been received of the missing steamer *City of Washington*.

The steamer *Washington* arrived at Brest on the 19th.

The *Globe* is authorized to state that the Government has received no information warranting a belief in the statements, published by the *Times*, announcing a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Prussia. The Vienna journals reassert the pacific arrangement between the two countries.

The Frankfort Diet has made a declaration of a peaceable character.

The Paris Bourse closed firm. Rentes 67@65f.

MELBOURNE, March 24.—The tariff has been again rejected, and the Ministry has resigned.

PARIS, April 21.—A telegram from Vienna confirms the news that Austria, in replying to the Prussian note of the 15th, has submitted propositions for a mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows, viz.:—Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the *status quo* which existed prior to the late defensive measures. That the 24th of April be the date for the mutual disarmament. Austria consents to disarm on that day, and is even willing that Prussia should disarm only on the 26th. The Austrian proposition is said to have been communicated to Paris and London, where it has been cordially approved.

VIENNA, April 21.—At the next sitting of the Federal Diet a communication will, it is said, be made announcing that the question of disarmament is in a fair way for settlement.

The ship *C. E. Stoterfort*, from London for Philadelphia, was at Queenstown.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 21, Evening.—Cotton sales to-day, 10,000 bales at yesterday's improvement, of which 2000 bales were sold to speculators and exporters. Middling Uplands, 14½@14¾d. Breadstuffs inactive. Provisions dull. Consols, 87⅛@87¼; they opened lower, but rallied. United States Five-twenties, 70½@70¾; Illinois Central, 80½; Erie, 58½.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson and Messrs Wakefield report Flour very dull; Wheat quiet and steady; Corn active, mixed Corn 28s. 9d.@29s.; white Corn, 30s.@31s.

Messrs. Bigland & Bruce report:—Beef has a downward tendency. Pork heavy. Bacon flat and 1s. lower. Lard very dull and still declining. Butter nominal. Tallow dull and 1s. lower. Ashes dull; Pots 33s. 6d., Pearls 37s. Sugar dull and still declining. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Sperm Oil inactive. Common Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum quiet, at 2s.@2s. 1d. for refined.

LONDON, April 20.—Wheat firm at 1s. advance. Iron quiet at £6 10s. Scotch Pig 78s. Sugars easier. Coffee firm and unchanged. Rice inactive, at 3@6d. decline. Tea dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine easier. Petroleum steady, at 2d.@3d. for refined. Linseed flat, at 6d.@1s. decline.

The President's Proclamation of Peace—English Opinions on the Civil Rights Bill.

From the London Times, April 18.

So important are the questions at issue between the American President and Congress, so absorbing is the conflict, that matters of foreign policy are for the time almost disregarded. There is less indignation to be spared for the occupation of Mexico and the wrongs of the fugitive Juarez; even the chance of a dispute with England on the coast fisheries does not seem to excite the combative spirit of the country. Hardly in the midst of the war were the American people more fully engaged in their own domestic politics, and hardly then were they of greater moment.

The proclamation of President Johnson, which declares that peace is restored in the Southern States, and that they have again entered the Union with all their rights and on a perfect equality with those of the North, must give employment to the political energy of the country for a long time to come. Viewed in the light of reason and humanity the President's proclamation deserves all praise; viewed as a political manifesto it must be judged by the success it obtains. It is hardly possible to deny the doctrines which the President enunciates. The war was undoubtedly waged, as he says, to maintain the Union with all the dignity and equality of the rights of the States unimpaired and it is equally undeniable that as soon as these objects were accomplished it ought to cease. The President's opinions respecting standing armies military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the habeas corpus, will hardly be controverted by any reasonable politician. But though Mr Johnson is said to have the public opinion of the North on his side, as he undoubtedly has that of Europe; though his policy has called into existence a strong feeling of gratitude and admiration among the Southerners, who, though now weak and fallen, must one day be powerful friends to any statesman they support; yet it is evident that Congress is bitterly hostile, and that its leaders will shrink from no measures to carry out their own policy, and to thwart, if they cannot punish, their adversary. It will be seen from our intelligence of to-day that the Senate has passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto by a majority of 33 to 15. It is a most certain that the House of Representatives will do the same.

This measure, which the President argued against so energetically and eloquently, will therefore soon be law. It is, in reality, a most important change in the Constitution. It overthrows completely the doctrine of State independence. By passing it Congress has arrogated to itself powers which nowhere appear in that sacred document to which Americans continually appeal. If the Civil Rights act be carried out as its authors desire, there will be in every Southern State an authority overriding the State authority, a law nullifying the State laws, an influence not derived from the people but exercised by a Federal Executive, through a legislation in which the Southern States had no share. There can be only one ground on which such a domination can be imposed, and that is the right of conquest. To do the leaders of the Republican party justice, they do not shrink from uttering the word.

They have always held that the Southern States were conquered, and that they may be dealt with according to the will of the victors, restrained only by the laws of morality, and not by any political rights which may be supposed to belong to the vanquished * * * It may be that the President has not public opinion at the North so much on his side as is believed by some of his friends. Though the Atlantic cities are, for the most part, enthusiastic in his favor, yet throughout the States and notably in the West the Republican party is most powerful, and is likely to remain so. There is probably a steady set of the tide in favor of the President, but it will take time for this movement to bring to his side a clear majority of the people, and to enable him to withstand the action of Congress.

We may then watch his proceedings with interest, and observe how far he aids or permits the action of the machinery which this act will shortly establish in every Southern State. We may assume that Mr. Johnson will, as Chief of the Executive, give as little assistance as he can to a law which invades the judicial power of every Southern State. Yet, on the other hand, he may not think it constitutional to nullify such a law by any overt act. His course most likely will be to leave those who made the law enforce it, if they can, against the will of the population, and to hold himself neutral in disputes which are not of his making.

Launch of the "Northumberland"—The Monster Vessel at Last Afloat—Success of the Fourth Attempt—Gigantic Mechanical Appliances—Anxiety of the Builders—Enthusiasm of the Spectators and Workmen—The River Bed Dredged to Receive Her.

From the London Times, April 18.

At length, after the fourth attempt, the *Northumberland* has been safely sent afloat, having remained almost to the hour and minute exactly one month on the ways from which it was first endeavored to launch her. All the preparations, however, had been made with the most precise exactitude and the floating and pressing power employed around the ship was of itself almost enough to move her weight, even when not half waterborne by the rising tide. As we have already explained, the whole of the cradle had been rebuilt and regreased. A flotation power of empty barrels had been lashed under the bows, and all the old and new-built timber buoys were also employed.

No less than seven hydraulic presses were used to push the cradle down, and to lift the fore part of the vessel. Three of these—one of 1000 and two of 400 tons pressure—were placed beneath the keel, so as to assist in lifting the huge hull forward and relieve the weight where it most bore upon the launching ways. Four other hydraulic rams were fixed with iron backings, so as to thrust against the cradle and force it down the incline which led to the river. Two were of 600 tons power each and two of 400 tons, giving an aggregate of 1800 tons upward lift, and 2000 tons downward pressure towards the water. The two smaller rams however under the fore foot of the vessel, were not much used in getting her off, and were meant simply to supply the place of the common wooden blocks generally used on these occasions.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the large wooden "camels," employed to float the vessel astern, safely fastened under the *Northumberland's* quarter. It was not till nearly 10 o'clock yesterday morning that they were all perfectly secured. The draught of water of these immense buoys is only four feet, and as they had to be kept down at a depth of twenty-two feet, the difficulty of restraining their buoyancy was very great. It was eventually only accomplished by chains fixed at low water and by huge timber struts which, fastened to the vessel's side and wedged into the shore, at last kept them in their proper positions.

The floating power which these and the other smaller "camels" and lines of empty barrels gave was equal altogether to about 1600 tons. The vessel itself, when immersed at high tide, would, it was calculated, be reduced in its weight upon the ways by about 4000 tons more, so that literally no greater weight than 2000 tons would remain to be started, to effect which the hydraulic power was much more than equal. Shortly after 2 o'clock the vessel began to lift visibly by the stern, and by 2½ she had risen seven inches off the launching-ways aft, and nearly an inch under the cradle forward where she is known to have "nipped." Every movement even to the eighth of an inch was written down, and sent to Sir John Hay, the Chairman of the Company, who was, with a number of nautical engineers, superintending, with Mr. Lungley and Mr. Luke, the operations at the bows.

Soon after 2·30 the vessel began to move slightly, but still perceptibly, down the ways, and in the course of a few minutes had glided more than an inch and a half, and so jammed the struts which had kept her upright that it was with great difficulty they could be removed. In spite of these indications of her liveliness, however, it was very wisely determined not to give the signal for working the rams till the river was clear, and all else in readiness. Such an opportunity did not occur till close on 3 o'clock, when the men were set to work at the hydraulic presses. There were a few minutes of intense anxiety as the gangs heaved at the pumps, and the huge crowds assembled in all directions kept cheering. Then the vessel at last seemed to move, and as she did so she drew the anchors which moored her to the earth, and their sudden appearance created rather a panic among the crowd of spectators who were standing directly in what would be their line of march if the vessel pulled them after her. Very fortunately, the chain cables were let go by the run, and as they came with a thundering rattle out of the hawse-holes the *Northumberland* glided slowly, but with the most perfect ease and regularity of motion, into the river. It is really almost impossible adequately to describe the enthusiasm with which her going off was greeted. There had been so many and, we may add, such well-founded fears both of accident to the ship and those engaged in getting her afloat, that it seemed as if the joy both of the workmen and spectators was a most boundless at beholding her safely afloat in the water without accident of any kind.

The instant she got into the stream the tide took her up the river, and though half a dozen powerful tugs at once grappled with her and tried to tow her down, they were for a time powerless, and it seemed as if, after all, the *Northumberland* would go ashore. Fortunately, the high wind setting against the tide, assisted the efforts of the steamers, and in the course of about half an hour the ponderous hull was brought to the moorings laid down for her, and where, we may also mention, a deep hole had been dredged in the river bed, especially for her accommodation. The cradle and all the "camels" still remain under her, and the buoyancy of some of the latter at the stern press her down by the head, and give her just now a rather ugly sit upon the water. In the course of to-day and Thursday, all these will be removed, and the *Northumberland* will then be towed into the Victoria Docks, where her engines will be fitted by Mr. Penn, and where her final equipment will be completed.

PROBST.

THE CULPRIT CONDEMNED.

Sentence of the Fiend in Full.

EXCITING AND IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN COURT.

Stolid Demeanor of the Prisoner.

INCREASED POPULAR EXECRATIONS AS ANTOINE PROBST WAS DRIVEN OFF IN THE VAN.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Punctually at half-past 9 o'clock this morning the prison van drove up to the south side of Independence Square, and Antoine Probst, the convicted felon, emerged, and was escorted through the line of policemen there assembled within the grounds of the square; the usual line of march was then taken up for the Court House, the prisoner being in charge of Chief Ruggles. An immense gathering of spectators assembled around the Square, larger, if possible, than on any former occasion during the trial, the desire being very great to witness the last appearance in public of the notorious criminal.

Owing to the strict injunctions of the police, the crowd were very moderate in their expressions of hatred towards the prisoner. He presented the usual appearance, exhibiting no apparent change since last Saturday morning, when the jury convicted him of murder in the first degree.

On his way through the square to the court-house, Probst was asked if he knew for what purpose he was being brought to the court-room this morning. He replied in the negative. His attendant then told him it was for the purpose of having sentence pronounced upon him. When he replied, "Well, I am ready."

The court-room was densely crowded, and all eyes were turned to get a last glance at the Thug as he sat in stolid silence in the dock.

Pending the opening of the Court the prisoner was engaged for a short time in conference with his counsel, Messrs. John P. O'Neil and John A. Wolbert, Esqs. He appeared listless, moody, and, under the circumstances, wonderfully unconcerned. As the State House bell struck the hour of ten, Judge Allison and Judge Pierce, accompanied by Judges Strong and Ludlow, took their seats upon the bench.

The doors of the ante-room at the rear of the bench were thrown open, and disclosed a number of ladies, members of families of the Judges, who sat there in full view of the prisoner at the bar. As soon as the Crier, Mr. Dare, had opened the Court, Judge Allison said:—"You have heard the verdict rendered in this case on Saturday. I have occasion to say to the audience, to those who are present, that there must be order preserved in Court. They must remember that this is a court of justice. I said then that which I desire to repeat now, that there must be no expression of approbation or disapprobation of anything that may be done here. I said then that the Court would enforce order, and would punish in its discretion any person who would violate the proprieties of the place. I wish similarly to repeat that this morning."

The District Attorney said:—May it please the Court. On the 18th day of April last, Antoine Probst, the prisoner at the bar, was indicted by the Grand Inquest of the present term of the crime of murder—of the murder of Christopher Dearing. On the 18th of April he was arraigned, and asked time to be allowed to consider before he plead.

On the 25th day of April, he plead not guilty to this bill of indictment, and for trial put himself upon the country. On the same day a jury was called, and after an impartial trial that jury rendered, on the 28th of April, against the prisoner, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

It now becomes my duty to move the Court that the sentence which the law of Pennsylvania affixes to this crime be passed upon the prisoner.

John P. O'Neill, Esq., counsel for the defendant, said:—

May it please the Court—Before your Honor will pass judgment upon the verdict rendered in this case, after consultation with my colleague, we consider it our duty to file reasons in this case in support of a motion for a new trial.

The reasons which we propose filing, may it please the Court, have virtually been discussed and passed upon during the course of the trial. Your Honors have passed upon them, and we shall submit them during the day for filing, and leave them with your Honors for further reflection.

We consider this to be our duty in the full discharge of the charge which the Court has assigned to us. We wish to do all we can for this man, poor, humble, and deserted as he is, as we would do for the best in the land. We do not wish to delay or embarrass the proceedings, and we therefore submit the reasons, knowing your Honors will give them further consideration if you should consider it necessary.

District Attorney Mann—May it please your Honors, I gave notice to the counsel for the prisoner that I would make this motion this morning.

Judge Allison—This is a motion to show cause why a new trial should not be given. During the progress of the trial, exceptions were taken in two or three cases, to the ruling of the Court. One or two exceptions were on the empanelling of the jury, based upon the answer which the jurors made to the answers by the counsel for the prisoner.

In several instances the jurors said they had formed and expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Several of them said that they still entertained those opinions and those impressions. But upon being further interrogated by the Court, every juror who was allowed to take his seat in the box, answered severally and distinctly to the form of question propounded to him, that notwithstanding the bias of impression, or opinions which he might have entertained, or did entertain, from the reading of these accounts as they were found in the papers, each affirmed that he could enter the box as an impartial juror; that he could judge the prisoner at the bar by the evidence submitted to him in this case, and by that only. I was careful in every instance to call the jurors' attention to the force of the question as propounded to him. In no instance was a juror permitted to take his seat unless he answered upon solemn oath that he was, in the sense I have propounded, an unbiassed juror. And each juror said he could lay aside his feelings, and by the evidence alone pass upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

This very question was presented recently. In Berger's case that question was submitted to the judgment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and I believe I am right in reporting as to the fact, that all the Judges of the Court announced that the case, as it was presented to them, and it was not near as strong as the opinion stated here for the prisoner in this case, that there was no ground for substantial objection for a writ of error. That question may be considered as settled, not only in our own judgment, but in the judgment of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

There are one or two exceptions which have been reported, about which Judge Pierce and myself have no question as to the correctness of the ruling, as it was had upon the trial of this case. The most substantial of the specifications was the objection which was made to the testimony of Dr. Shapleigh as to the character, number, and description of the wounds inflicted upon the bodies of the several persons who were found lifeless at the time of the discovery of the lifeless body of Christopher Dearing.

As a matter of the order of proof, we rejected the offer of the District Attorney to introduce testimony as to the time; and, under the circumstances of that offer, we thought the proper time had not been made. We required the District Attorney first to prove not only that the bodies of the other seven victims were found at the same time, or at or about that time. We required him to prove, by the testimony of witnesses, who first looked upon those lifeless bodies when discovered in the barn at the lower end of the city of Philadelphia, the number and character of the wounds, and, as they observed them, when those bodies were first discovered.

After that ground had been made, the Coroner having testified of the examination having been held upon the bodies of Christopher Dearing, then we permitted Dr. Shapleigh to give to the jury his professional examination of the bodies of these several victims, associated as they were in death with Christopher Dearing.

We did not think, upon reflection and consideration, that there was any error in the admission of that testimony, because it was simply a further development in the way of the professional examination of the testimony in regard to the actual injury inflicted upon Christopher Dearing, and upon those who were found dead at the same time he was discovered, merely to permit this professional examination further to go to the jury.

The exceptions which the counsel for the defendant have taken to the ruling of the Court in these several instances stand unaffected by the discharge of them which I propose to make. These exceptions shall be taken up to the Supreme Court, and reviewed by that Court upon the application to them for the writ of error; and if that Court shall think that there is any evidence in the reason as assigned to award the writ, then a more full and ample opportunity will be given to present any additional considerations the counsel for the defendant may think proper to submit in support of the allegations of error in the rulings of this Court. The prisoner, therefore, cannot be prejudiced by any action which we may make of this application.

We do not think that there is in the case, or in any portion of it, any good and substantial reason for further delaying the action of the Court. I desire to say, I have consulted Brother Ludlow and Brother Pierce, and the case as reported to Brother Ludlow is entirely agreed to by him. We, therefore, overrule the motion for the new trial.

Antoine Probst:—You stand at the bar of this court convicted of murder, of murder in the first degree. A jury of your own selection pronounced you, after a patient trial, guilty of a crime the punishment whereof is death.

Without cause, and with malice premeditated, you took the life of Christopher Dearing. This, the verdict recorded against you, establishes as a fact, judicially ascertained, after a solemn and impartial trial, in which your every right was most carefully guarded. No one of the forms, which the law has declared to be of the substance of such a trial, in the jealous watch and care which it keeps over the life of the citizen and the alien alike, has been neglected in your case. A stranger in a strange land; alone, but not friendless, for the law itself became your friend; provided you with able and conscientious counsel; shielded you from popular violence; watched over and guarded your life with sleepless vigilance; and by the direct interposition of its might and its power obtained for you a trial according to the forms of the Constitution. All this was secured to you. By none other but by legal evidence, not in the least degree by your own confession, but by evidence from which there was no escape, most conclusive in its character, you have been found guilty of the commission of one of the most appalling crimes of which the records of civilized jurisprudence make any mention.

A felony of murder unparalleled, your heart conceived, and your hands executed; in plan most comprehensive; in minuteness of detail unequalled; in execution, relentless, brutal, savage beyond precedent.

A husband and a father, returning to his home, in all the strength and glory of his manhood—a wife and mother, toiling for the little loved ones whom God had given to her—to ling at her domestic altar, her humble fireside—a companion of your daily labor, who with you shared your bed, who almost slept in your arms; at peace with you; the very breath of whose life you breathed—your fourth victim, an inoffensive visitor, whose sex would have not in vain appealed to your compassion, if compassion you possess, had you but thought of the mother who gave you birth. And four helpless children of these slaughtered parents, four little ones, who had never done you harm; of three of these, in innocent and happy childhood, you had been the daily witness; listened to their young and merry voices, and perhaps have had them play in confidence and trust about you; and the fourth a smiling, tender, gentle babe, who had not yet learned to lisp your name, or to know you as a stranger in that household—whose tiny bloody garments, brought here by other hands, leave testimony most crushing against the monster, in the shape of man, who cut and hacked its youngest life away.

Of all who gathered beneath the humble roof of Christopher Dearing, but one remains. A little, lonely, solitary boy, saved not by your mercy, for mercy you had none, but by an interposing Providence protecting him from your murderous arm and uplifted axe, with which you sought to kill them all.

All this you performed alone, or aided by another, it matters not which, so far as the legal and moral guilt of all these murders committed by you is concerned, and much more, that human eye hath not seen, you did with malice inconceivable.

Almost without motive you went at your work, self-imposed, and eight innocent victims you slew. Not suddenly; not in a tempest of resistless passion, but in the coolness of a premeditated design—one by one, at intervals, with solemn pause, with calm deliberation, and with a quenchless thirst for blood, you ceased not until all that you set out to do was fully ended, and you found yourself alone with the dead. Your triumph was then complete.

This is but a poor picture of your work, and of this I here remind you, that you may, even now, at this dread hour for you, realize, if it indeed be possible for you to do so, the enormity of your deeds of blood, and before God seek for pardon for your crime.

No one may limit His power to forgive, but you can find mercy only in redeeming love. Man cannot, will not, dare not pass by unavenged a crime so fearful as to be almost nameless. Society demands protection, and violated law its vindication. But the Omnipotent God hath said, "Whosoever will, let him come." To His mercy I commend you.

But what you have to do, do speedily; for the night of death casts its shadow already around you. The avenger of blood has followed steadily after you, and in the darkness of the night, the invisible finger of the Almighty, pointed you out to your pursuers, and justice now claims you as its own. And that which it requires to be done shall not be long delayed. You had your success in the execution of your fell purpose; but it demands its triumph now, in the detection, exposure, conviction, and promptest and severest punishment of the criminal, who has defied alike the laws of God and man, and outraged all the nobler sympathies of his nature.

It only remains for me to pass on you the judgment of the law, which is that you (here the four Judges rose, and amid a breathless silence concluded the sentence), Antoine Probst, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!

Judge Allison's sentence was delivered with much emphasis, and in a very impressive manner, and amid the most profound silence, notwithstanding the crowded condition of the court-room.

The prisoner stood erect, and kept his eyes fixed on the Judge. He did not move a muscle during the entire time of the delivery of the sentence, and at its close quietly took his seat.

When asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him? he remarked that "his counsel would say all that was necessary."

Directly after the sentence he was asked by Mr. Eben, the Court Interpreter, whether he understood the sentence. Probst replied, "I understood all the Judge said, but he did not say when I was going to be hung."

The removal of the prisoner from the court-room was the signal for the most deafening and vociferous shouts on the part of the immense multitude assembled on Sixth street, and as the van drove rapidly off, followed by a body of policemen on the run, the groans and hisses were at their height.

Never more will Antoine Probst see the light of heaven except through the bars of his cell window until he is led forth to the scaffold.

In order that the populace might be enabled to obtain a last glance at the features of the prisoner, he was not, as usual, placed inside the prison van on the way down to his cell, but took a seat on the driver's box, between two police officers, much to the gratification of the excited throng that lined the street from Chesnut to Walnut streets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No. 1.—President Judge Sharswood—James Smith vs. Theodore Adams and George H. Levis, trading as Adams & Levis. An action of trover to recover the value of certain Five-twenty United States bonds, alleged to have been deposited with the defendants by plaintiff's agent, but which were converted, as is alleged, by defendants to their own use. The amount of the bonds deposited was thirty thousand dollars. On trial.

District Court No. 2—Judge Hare—William Harran vs. William Gibson. An action on the case to recover damages against the defendant, who was a constable, for refusing to allow the plaintiff the benefit of the exemption law, after it had been claimed by plaintiff. The defendant was a constable in the office of Alderman Curry, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and the execution was in his hands under which the levy was made. On trial.

Vetvali vs. Scherzer. An action to recover the sum of $1000, alleged to have been deposited with defendant by plaintiff as security for the lease of the Callowhill Street Theatre for a term of years. It was alleged that the defendant re-entered the premises before the expiration of the term. The defense alleged that the plaintiff failed to comply with the covenants of the lease. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $680.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—Titlow vs. Titlow. Assigned issue to determine the validity of a will, it being alleged that the testator was of unsound mind. On trial.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The American Medical Society—Beef for the President, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The American Medical Convention, numbering about five hundred delegates, from nearly all of the United States, convened here to-day, in Concordia Hall. The proceedings and discussions will be important.

A cut of show beef, from oxen presented to the Southern Relief Fair, costing five hundred dollars, has been purchased to be sent to President Johnson. Other cuts sold from one hundred to three hundred dollars each.

Large numbers of our citizens have gone "Maying" to-day, and some have departed on gudgeon fishing expeditions.

Destructive Fire.

THORALD, April 30.—On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the tailor shop of James Miller, and destroyed three shops and nearly the whole of Front and Claremont streets. The loss is estimated at $250,000. The principal sufferers are James Moore, A. Schevaller, and W. B. Hendershot. Forty to fifty families are rendered houseless.

Sentence of a Prisoner.

TORONTO, C. W., May 1.—Dr. Gustaff, late of New York city, who attempted to poison a man named McKinnon here several months ago, was tried yesterday and found guilty. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Burning of a Steamboat.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The steamer *Gibbons* was burned at Hirschman's Lake, between Augusta and Savannah, on Friday last, with 500 bales of cotton. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Death of an Old Editor.

BOSTON, May 1.—William W. Clapp, Esq., died yesterday, aged 83 years. He was formerly a well-known editor and printer.

Arrival of the "City of London."

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship *City of London* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

The Pennsylvania Regimental Standards

HARRISBURG, May 1.—The following General Order was issued from headquarters to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, May 1, 1866.—General Orders, No. 56.—By a joint resolution of the Legislature, approved May 16, 1861, it was provided that the Governor procure regimental standards for all the regiments formed or to be formed in Pennsylvania, upon which shall be inscribed the number of the regiments, and painted the arms of this Commonwealth; that all these standards, after the present unhappy Rebellion is ended, shall be returned to the Governor, that they may be carefully preserved by the State, etc. On the 4th day of July next these regimental colors will be formally received by the Governor in the city of Philadelphia, in accordance with arrangements made by the committee appointed for the purpose, to be deposited amongst the archives of the Commonwealth, there to be sacredly preserved and cherished as emblems of the patriotism and devotion of her sons, dead and alive, to liberty and the Union—the solemn and eloquent record of her high appreciation of their heroic services in the field, as mementoes of brave men and noble deeds. All generals, regimental, and and company officers, all non-commissioned officers and privates of Pennsylvania, in service during the Rebellion, are invited to take part in the ceremonies of the occasion.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General of Penna.

FIFTH EDITION

WAR!!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

LOSS, $20,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall April 23, brings $1,318,000 in treasure, and fifty California passengers. The *Golden City* brought down news of a fight at Jamiltepec, in the State of Oaxaca, in the latter part of February, between the Imperialists and Liberals under Diaz, in which the latter were successful, driving the Imperialists before them, capturing 700 muskets, 5 cannon, 45 boxes o ammunition, 200 mules, and a lage amount off money.

Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spaniards. The town and $20,000,000 of property were destroyed. Great blame is attached to the British and American Admirals for not interfering with their ships to prevent this wholesale destruction, instead of leaving the harbor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Mr. Seward's Opinion Concerning Reconstruction.

A casual conversation, to-day, between Secretary Seward and a gentleman from Virginia, may throw some light on the former's opinions concerning reconstruction and Mexico. Mr. Seward said he had lately received a letter, which had been forty days on the way, advising him to act cautiously in the French and Mexican imbroglio, because of the strong probability of a recommencement of hostilities between the North and South. The visitor assured Mr. Seward that, so far as Virginia was concerned, he need have no apprehensions; when the Secretary replied:—"Nor so far as any part of the country is concerned. The country has had enough to last it for a long time. An intelligent and virtuous woman, who has taken the first step in a life of shame, never ceases to deplore her misfortune; but an indolent, ignorant woman will continue to take many such downward steps as long as she lives. Such a country as Mexico may be given over to political revolution and war, but a virtuous, enlightened, and exemplary country like the United States will not be likely to repeat such folly very often."

Summer Residence for the President's Family.

In view of the approaching hot and sickly season in the capital, rooms are being fitted up for the President and his family at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey. The family will probably repair there early, leaving the President to follow on the adjournment of Congress.

The Public Debt.

The public debt statement, to be issued in a day or two, will show a decrease of about six millions during the month of April.

The Case of Isham Henderson.

A case which has occasioned considerable comment in the West has, within a few days, been brought officially to the notice of the President, by reason of misunderstanding among both civil and military officers as to the purport and effect of the Peace Proclamation. The case which brings the controversy here for Executive action is that of Isham Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Journal*, who has been arrested for alleged fraud as an army contractor, and is now being tried before a military commission in Nashville, under the act of July 17, 1862, giving military commissions jurisdiction of trials for frauds by army contractors. It appears that Major-General Thomas, by telegram from Nashville, on the 23d instant, ordered Major General J. C. Davis, at Louisville, to arrest Henderson, and send him to Nashville, and "obey no writ of habeas corpus in his case;" that the arrest was made; that a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Ballard, United States District Court, directed to Lieutenant-Colonel Coyle, who had Henderson in charge, who, under the order of General Davis, his superior, responded that he could not obey the order, because he had positive orders not to do so; that thereupon Judge Ballard ordered an attachment for General Thomas, General Davis, and Colonel Coyle, for contempt of court, returnable upon a day fixed in May. In the meantime, Henderson was taken to Nashville, and the matter was submitted to the President, who on Saturday last simply directed that the trial before the Military Commission proceed, inasmuch as the special authority for the same is found in the law before cited of July 17, 1862. The President does not, however, decide that the writ of habeas corpus shall not nor should not have been obeyed. It was a mistake in the officers to refuse to make prompt and respectful response to the writ, by setting forth all the facts, and especially the allegation that Henderson was in custody by virtue of, and was to be tried under, the law before named. I have authority for saying that the President regards the writ of habeas corpus as fully restored all over the United States, except in Texas. That in all cases where the writ is legally issued it should be responded to as above suggested. But the restoration of the writ does not prevent the trial by military commissions, under the law of Congress, of army contractors for frauds. Nor does the Peace Proclamation, of itself, suspend or make void any trial that had been actually commenced prior to the promulgation of the proclamation.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Courage Wanted.

From the Tribune.

No one who knows anything of the interior workings of Congress can doubt that a large majority of both Houses are at heart anxious to establish universal suffrage. The decisive votes by which each House has affirmed the principle in legislating for the District of Columbia; the open declarations in its favor of many members, from whom opposition was naturally to have been expected; the known, though unavowed sentiments of others, and, above all, the significant fact that Senators who have been regarded as special friends of the President's policy have felt it necessary to propose equal suffrage in some form as a measure of compromise, make it perfectly clear that the judgment of Congress is decided in favor of the measure. The testimony of its friends and its enemies concurs upon this point. It is the burden of the charges made against Congress by the devotees of the President. It is confirmed by all the confidential statements of members and their friends. It is not at all true that the majority have insisted upon equal suffrage as an indispensable condition of reconstruction, or that this has been the ground of the breach between the Executive and Legislative departments; but it is true that most of the Union members would like to insist upon such terms, if they only felt that they could safely do so.

The truth of these remarks may be established by a simple calculation. As a matter of course, all the New England Senators, except those from Connecticut, favor equal suffrage, that being the rule in their own States. In addition to these (ten in number), Senators Foster, Yates, H. S. Lane, Kirkwood, Grimes, Pomeroy, Chandler, Nye, Harris, Wade, and Howe are on record in its favor as a matter of principle, making 25 out of 49 Senators as to whose views there is no doubt. Messrs. Stewart and James H. Lane have introduced propositions in favor of some such measure, as a necessary compromise. Messrs. Conness, Trumbull, and Sherman are understood to be favorable, and Mr. Morgan has supported a proposition for the extension of the franchise in his own State. In short, out of 39 Republican Senators, only five are clearly understood to be opposed, on principle (or interest), to an extension of the suffrage. A similar analysis of the Lower House would show a similar result.

Why, then, does Congress hesitate to give effect to its convictions? Why does it not declare plainly that political as well as civil rights shall be equally distributed? Partly because it doubts its power, but far more because it fears that the people of the North will not sustain such a policy. The defeat of that policy last fall, in Connecticut, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, hangs like a nightmare upon our legislators. Remembering how recently Illinois and Indiana voted by immense majorities to exclude colored people from the commonest rights of humanity, and forbade them even to enter those States, they doubt the possibility of a change so great as to induce their people to tolerate equal suffrage. Let us, then, look this difficulty squarely in the face, and determine how much weight it ought to have in the minds of statesmen, or even politicians.

And first, we beg to remind our Representatives that the question which they need to decide is not whether a popular vote can be obtained in favor of equal suffrage as an abstract proposition, but is simply whether a majority can be obtained for candidates who personally favor and vote for that proposition. We assert that experience has repeatedly shown that thousands of men whose prejudices will not let them vote for equal suffrage, nevertheless vote cheerfully for men whom they know to be supporters of that policy. In 1860, for example, the proposition was voted down in this State by 140,000 majority, while at the same time candidates universally known to be in its favor received 50,000 majority. We do not know a single assemblyman who was defeated upon this issue. A great number of members who had voted for the proposition in the Legislature were candidates for re-election, and nearly or quite all of them were re-elected, while we never heard of one who lost ten votes upon this account. So in Illinois and Indiana; Messrs. Lovejoy and Julian, as to whose views there was not the slightest doubt, were repeatedly elected from districts which never could be got to vote for equal suffrage directly. The same thing happened in Wisconsin and Minnesota last fall, and in Connecticut this spring. Governor Hawley, it is true, ran somewhat behind his ticket in the last named State, but he was elected, nevertheless, in a State which gave 6000 majority against equal suffrage. Nor is there any reason to believe that he lost many votes on this particular ground. A radical of Parson Brownlow's stamp would have fared no better—probably not so well.

The elections last fall are of minor importance upon this question, for another reason. It is well known that many persons voted against equal suffrage from the same motives which have made Congress hesitate to pass certain measures which it approves. The Union party was very anxious, last fall, to give the President no excuse for a breach with it. It was generally understood that a vote for universal suffrage in a Northern State implied that the same rule ought to be enforced in the Southern States. Many thought that such a vote would operate as a censure upon Mr. Johnson; and they were unwilling to make an issue with him upon that point. No sensible man can doubt that, if the President had insisted upon equal suffrage at the South, it would have been adopted by decisive majorities at the North.

In the next place, we ask consideration for the obvious fact that the doctrine of equality is rapidly and surely gaining ground. Often as it has been defeated, it has with every succeeding election received a larger proportion of the votes cast. It is absolutely certain to win in the end; and no shrewd politician will undervalue the importance of anticipating a little the ultimate popular verdict. Nothing gives such lasting popularity as the courage and foresight which enables a man, known to be practical, to go patiently under a temporary cloud, if he is finally proved to have been right. Trimmers and shufflers are not respected by any party. Is there any issue before the people which will more certainly compensate for a brief period of unpopularity than that of which we now speak?

It must also be remembered that the people never fight long over a dead issue. When a question has really been irrevocably settled, those who do not fully approve of the settlement nevertheless speedily acquiesce, and forget the resentment towards those who achieved the work. This has been illustrated a hundred times, and is again proved by the present disposition of the pro-slavery Democracy to make pets of Democrats who voted to abolish slavery. Now, if there is any one thing which more than all others is irrevocable, it is a wide extension of the elective franchise. If the mass of the colored people are once endowed with the right of suffrage, it will be as impossible to take it away from them as it would be to drive the waters of the Atlantic from their bed. The work once done would be done forever.

If, then, the Southern States were restored to their places with equal suffrage established by a Constitutional Congressional enactment, it would be impossible to maintain any long controversy upon the subject. The worst conceivable result would be a defeat like that of 1862, having no permanent effect, and fully recovered in the course of a year. Such an occasional defeat must be sustained under any imaginable policy. Uniform and unbroken victory cannot be hoped for by any political party; indeed, it is not really desirable. On the other hand, who can estimate the permanent addition to the strength of a party which creates 600,000 new voters by a single measure, all of whom know that they owe to it every privilege that they enjoy?

Contrast with this prospect the chances for a plan of mere exclusion. Such a policy must of necessity be transitory. What strength will it add to the party enforcing it? Whose affections will it win? Who will remember it with any personal cause of pleasure or pride? Consider, too, that one disastrous election would suffice to break down the whole scheme. Even during the brief period of its existence it would be in continual peril. The mind of the country would never be at rest. Either branch of Congress might at any moment nullify the most stringent laws of exclusion, and in a day undo the work of years. And here the very converse of what we have said concerning equal suffrage is true of a system of exclusion. Once broken down, it could never be restored. A single defeat would be certainly fatal to the policy and probably fatal to the party which supported it. It would be absurd to try to deprive eleven States of their representation, after it had once been conceded, as it would be to attempt to take the franchise away from a vast class of men who had once exercised it.

These reflections lead us to the conclusion that the great want of our statesmen at the present moment is courage. They are afraid to trust the people upon a platform at all in advance of the current popular sentiment. They are in danger of drifting behind the tide through fear of putting up their sails. They dread to be in advance of their age; forgetting that they are really behind the mass of the party which elected them. Real prudence now consists in the utmost boldness for a good cause. If a general waited for his troops, or even for his officers, to become unanimous in favor of a forward movement, when would he attack the enemy? If he waited for all the stragglers to come in, when would he march?

Gentlemen of Congress! you are the leaders of the Union army. It looks to you for the word of command. If you wait for its unanimous advice and consent, you may wait forever. Seven-eighths of the rank and file, you well know, desire a broad and enduring policy. The minority still hold back, and will threaten disaffection, and even desertion, so long as such threats will avail. But you should not fear such mutterings. Lead the battle—do not follow in it merely. Commit yourselves to decisive action, according to the dictates of your conscience and your judgment. Learn wisdom from the children of darkness. What carried the South into and through four years of desolating war? What brought about the marvellous unanimity of its whites? What but the daring, the boldness, the audacity of its political leaders? Imitate the example in a better cause. Your constituents cannot and dare not desert you. The mass of them have no disposition to do so; and they will bring up the few stragglers. Victory will surely attend bold and comprehensive measures; while timidity and temporizing will lead to irretrievable defeat.

The Progress of Reconstruction—What the "Secret Directory" Proposes.

From the Times.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so called, has finally ventured to promulgate a plan for the settlement of sectional difficulties and the restoration of harmony to the Union. It is in the shape of a constitutional amendment, with a couple of bills which Congress is to be asked to enact; and in another column we republish the whole from our issue of yesterday.

The scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most exacting Radical. It could hardly be much more sweeping, indeed, unless it provided for wholesale confiscation and the extermination or banishment of the Southern people. It requires the States to affirm the equality of whites and blacks in the eye of the law in all that pertains to life, liberty, and property. It apportions representatives on the basis of the electoral population; including, however, those who may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion. It disfranchises, until 1870, all who "voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection," so far as voting for members of Congress and for the Federal President and Vice-President is concerned. It forbids the payment of the Rebel debt, or of compensation on account of emancipated slaves. The supplementary bills are of the same character. One is intended to enact that the States lately in rebellion shall, after ratifying this amendment, be restored to what the Committee call "their full political rights," subject, however, to the taking of "the required oaths of office" by Senators and Representatives, including, we suppose, the test oath, unadulterated and unqualified. The other affirms the perpetual ineligibility to office under the Federal Government of all who were prominently connected with the Rebellion in any of some half-dozen enumerated ways.

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible.

There is an anomalous feature in the affair as it stands which of itself reveals the monstrous nature of the pretensions set up by the Committee. All the provisions of the proposed amendment imply the adoption of the extreme view in regard to the relation of the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are mere Territories now; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undisguised usurpation. We must assume, in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may, therefore, require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty.

They have no right to representation in Congress, forsooth. They may not say yea or nay on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretense that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment is essential to its constitutional validity. They are to vote for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the radical hypothesis, they are not at present members! Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty mouse brought forth by a mountain after five months' parturition—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with the sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of State suicide is abandoned, the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' serfdom, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the Rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not belie their nature by writing themselves down slaves at the bidding of a Committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

If we would do aught to hasten the result which all moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary without more ado to discard the idea of constitutional changes as the condition-precedent of the readmission of the South to Congress. *That* is the primary step towards reconstruction, practically considered, and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the lawful test of individual fitness. To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for concessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for favors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights—to demand a confession of inferiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality—is to aggravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored to overcome.

Report of the Reconstruction Committee—A Plan at Last.

From the Herald.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction reported in both Houses of Congress yesterday the plan which they have at length agreed upon for the rehabilitation of the lately rebellious States. This plan, which we published in full in our last Sunday's issue, embraces, first, a constitutional amendment, which provides:—

Section 1. That no State shall make or enforce any law abridging the equal privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, or denying to any person equal protection under the laws.

Section 2. That the whole population shall be counted for representation in Congress, excluding Indians not taxed; but that whenever any State shall deny to any portion of its people the right of suffrage, except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the popular basis of representation shall be proportionately reduced.

Section 3. That until July 4, 1870, all persons voluntarily participating in the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Section 4. Prohibits the payment or recognition by the United States, or any State, of any debts incurred in the Rebellion, and repudiates all claims for compensation for loss of slave labor.

Section 5. Gives to Congress the power to enforce these provisions.

This is the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, after an incubation of five months. But this is not all; for it comes forth, like Minerva, full armed from the brain of Jove, or, rather, like a Chinese mandarin, with two tails, in the form of two bills. The first is "a bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full political rights;" and it substantially ordains that whenever any one of them shall have ratified this aforesaid amendment, and complied with the terms thereof, in its local laws, the members to both Houses of Congress from such State, if duly elected and qualified, shall be admitted; and the bill further provides that in regard to the proportion of the Federal taxes devolving upon such State so complying with the terms aforesaid, the State, with satisfactory assurance to the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be allowed a credit of ten years. This is a generous concession, and materially softens the more rigid conditions of the Congressional plan.

The second is a bill of ineligibilities to office under the Government of the United States, "excluding from any Federal office, first, the President, Vice President, and heads of departments of the late so-called Confederate States; second, those who in other countries acted as agents of said Confederacy; third, Cabinet officers of the United States heretofore, officers of the army and navy, naval or military graduates, judges of the courts, and members of the Congress of the United States, guilty of aiding the Rebellion, together with all persons who have treated Union officers or soldiers or sailors captured during the late war otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war."

Such are the constitutional amendment and the two bills embraced in the plan of the Reconstruction Committee which was submitted in Congress, yesterday, for the reconstruction and restoration of the eleven excluded Southern States. The main purpose of this plan is evidently the continued exclusion of those States till after the next Presidential election, with the requisition of negro suffrage or the exclusion of the negroes from the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress. The securities for the future, contemplated in reference to Rebels, and claims for losses of slaves by their emancipation, are make-weights; for, in the matter of the Rebel debts, President Johnson has already bound the States concerned, and, in regard to emancipated slaves, nobody dreams of paying the two or three thousand millions of dollars which they would have commanded in the market before the war, or any portion of it.

They were forfeited by the war. In regard to the equal rights and immunities of citizens we had supposed the Civil Rights bill was intended to meet the case; and concerning the admission of Rebels to Federal offices we had imagined the test oath was sufficiently stringent. But if Congress can do it better by doing its own work over again, as well as that of the President, let the two Houses proceed to business.

The plan of their joint committee, it appears, is approved by all its Republican members, twelve out of the fifteen, including Messrs. Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell, and Blow, of the House, and Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard, and Williams, of the Senate. Messrs. Grider and Rogers, of the House, and Reverdy Johnson of the Senate, Democrats, voted in the negative. According to this division of the committee, it would seem that the Republicans of both Houses are, in a body, disposed to support the scheme. To pass their Constitutional amendment they must secure a two-thirds vote in each House, and here will be the test. Should it thus pass the two supplementary bills will of course follow, and then they will go before the States and the people. The plan is ingeniously contrived; it is considerably milder than anything heretofore emanating from the committee, and nearer the policy and the views of President Johnson. It may be unnecessary in some things, superfluous in others, and unfair in its continued exclusion of the Southern States, after having, on their part fulfilled the conditions of the administration charged with discretionary powers over the whole subject; but we have only now to await the issue before the two Houses.

The Radical Plan.

From the Daily News.

The Committee on Reconstruction, or, as the President very aptly stigmatizes it, "the Central Directory," have finally agreed upon their report, and presented it to Congress yesterday.

The Committee recommend the adoption of a Constitutional amendment, and the enactment, under authority thereof, of two laws. This proposed amendment and these laws will be carefully examined by every one who feels any interest whatever in the future welfare of the South, and indeed, in the prosperity of our common country. In this article we propose to explain very briefly this "plan" of the Radicals.

By the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment the Committee propose:—

First. To nullify every law, Federal and State, which makes any distinction between negroes and white people; and to confer upon negroes every privilege and immunity which any white citizen of the United States enjoys.

Whether it is the purpose of this clause to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes or not, is not clear, but we do not question that such will be the interpretation put upon it if the amendment shall ever be adopted. It certainly places the negro above every non-naturalized foreigner in the country, and confers upon these late slaves privileges and immunities which are denied to every free born Irishman, yeoman, or other foreigner that resides in our midst.

Second. To take away from the Southern States the right to which they are entitled under the Constitution as it now stands, to count the negroes as a part of their representative population, unless they shall confer upon these the elective franchise, and herein the Committee again discriminate against foreigners.

Third. To exclude all persons who participated in the Rebellion from voting for members of Congress, President, or Vice-President, till after the Fourth of July, 1870.

Fourth. To prevent the payment of debts contracted in aid of the Rebellion, or claims for compensation for loss of slaves.

The bills which the Committee report are to be enacted after the ratification of the amendment, and for the purpose of giving practical effect to its provisions. The first proposes to admit the Senators and Representatives from such Southern States as shall ratify the amendment.

The second declares that the President, Vice-President, and heads of departments of the Confederate States; members of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States; those officers of the army and navy of the United States who took part with the Confederacy; all officers of the Confederate army above the rank of Colonel, and all officers of the navy above the grade of Master; the Governors of each of the Confederate States, and many others, shall be hereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Such is the Committee's plan; the disfranchisement of the Southern whites and the enfranchisement of the negro; the complete subordination of the white man to his late slave; the establishment throughout all those States of the superiority of the negro to his former master. Could anything be more unjust, more infamous, more horrible?

To this plan stands opposed that of the President. Between them the people of the North are to choose. What their choice will be remains to be seen. But we have too much confidence in the justice, good sense, and goodness of heart of the people of the North to believe that they are willing, by such vindictive legislation, to utterly destroy the people with whom they lived so many years in peace, and who, in a four years' war, demonstrated their possession of heroism, constancy, and every virtue which adorns a people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25t5 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length, situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100 gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
APRIL 27, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH,
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
APRIL 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those intended for Clearing house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH,
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

At an adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held in Philadelphia on the 27th April, 1866, the following Officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing year.

H. C. DALLETT, JR., President.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
JONATHAN BROCK,
HENRY B. LEACH,
EDWARD ROBINS,
E. T. RICHARDSON, Directors.
4 30 3t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARQUETTE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
PHILADELPHIA, April 1866.

The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th of May, at 12 M., after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board of Directors.

4 27 12tuths4t J. W. JACKSON, Secretary.

MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.
E. G. TRAEG,
4 26 10t* Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.
April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, $1 00. Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice. 4 30 9t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 38§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
No. 630 CHESNUT Street
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, Etc.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
54 PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
36§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co's Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros & Co's Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

SPRING.
BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME.
BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING
MATTRESSES.
J. S. FULLER,
4 14stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

726 CHESNUT STREET.—
We are prepared to offer
TO
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS
OUR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
AT A
VERY LARGE REDUCTION
FROM RECENT PRICES.
Our stock includes all the latest shapes of
STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
AND GYPSIES.
BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND,
IN EVERY SHADE.
RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
TO MATCH MATERIALS
FINE LACE ILLUSION NETS, Etc Etc.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.
We solicit an inspection of our stock and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.
Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. [3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely tempered steel springs braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their wonderful flexibility ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT, for the *promenade* or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or car they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST CLASS RETAIL STORES IN THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22§rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
5 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.
MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS'
SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery.
Dealers in Manufacturers' supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting.
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNU
STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINU
AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTL
ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU 11 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS.—The regular stated meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon, at the Seventh street rooms. Mr. Erety presided. Hereafter the sessions of the Board will be held at the Alms house during the summer months. The House Agent reported the following census of the house, etc., for the week ending Saturday, April 28th, 1866:—Number in the house at 12 o'clock M; 3012; same time last year, 2580; increase, 432. The agent reported house receipts, $36·38; support cases, 341. The report of the Board of Visitors for April was submitted. The total expenditures were $1255·31.

The resignation of Dr. Shew, resident physician at the Almshouse, was received, accepted, and Dr. Jenks elected in his stead. The resignation of Dr. Bethell, the apothecary, was also accepted.

The committee appointed to consider the propriety of introducing microscopic examinations at the Hospital reported affirmatively.

The Committee on Sewerage reported that all the sewers at the house were very defective, especially in the insane department. Each one would be an open viaduct for miasma and cholera.

A resolution applying $1000 to the repair of the drains was passed. Adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public temperance meeting was held last evening, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Addresses were delivered by several speakers eminently adapted to stir up the minds and hearts of those present in relation to the noble cause which called them together. Dr. W. M. Cornell gave the first address, which contained certain statistical facts that were of a startling character in regard to the magnitude of the evil of intemperance in our city.

The next speaker was the Rev. John Moore, who spoke in an earnest manner of the effects of drunkenness on the individual man.

The Rev. Mr. Calkins, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Missouri, followed with appropriate addresses, and the meeting was concluded with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Junkin.

A CHARITABLE CITIZEN.—The will of Clemens Erwig, of Twenty-fourth Ward, farmer, just proven and filed in the Register of Wills' office of this city, gives to James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, a lot of 8 acres and 153½ perches, on the southeast side of Darby avenue and Seventy-first street, for the erection of a Catholic church. Also, a lot of ground at the corner of Paschall avenue and Seventieth street, 296 feet by 245 feet, to St. John's Male Orphan Asylum. Also, a lot of ground at the corner of Paschall avenue and Seventy-first street, 296 feet by 245 feet, to St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum. He appoints Francis A. Erwig and Joseph Regli the executors of his will.

THE BOOT-BLACK BRIGADE.—The good work among the newsboys and boot-blacks is still on the advance. A well-regulated school is held for their benefit on Sunday afternoons, in Locust street, above Eighth. On Sunday last over forty of these boys were thus brought together. Some who had hitherto given much trouble are now among the best behaved. A meeting of the lady teachers was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of adopting measures to clothe such as are worthy of being helped. Rev. Mr. Toland is actively engaged in looking after the wants of this interesting class of persons.

A NEW PASSENGER DEPOT.—As soon as the Government relinquishes its use as a storehouse, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will take possession of the big brick market house, in Tenth street, below Market, and use it for a passenger depot. The railroad company acquired the ownership of this property some time ago, and will convert it into a handsome depot so soon as it comes fully into their possession.

CARS ON SUNDAY.—The Postmaster-General has directed the Postmaster of this city to notify the Union Passenger Railroad Company that he will not permit any increase of travel. Therefore the line will be permitted to use but one car in early morning and late evening to perform the service of the contract they have purchased. Therefore there will be no passenger travel on Sunday upon the line other than that already existing.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Henry Murray, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 726 South Eighth street, fractured his left arm yesterday afternoon by falling on the pavement. Frederick Shriber, aged thirty-five years, broke his right leg by falling into a cellar-way in Sixth street, above Race. The above cases were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital during yesterday.

LARCENY.—A negro man named Samuel Bergman had a hearing before Alderman Beitler yesterday upon the charge of the larceny of iron bolts and chains, the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The accused was held for a further hearing on Thursday afternoon.

A CHILD BURNED.—About noon yesterday Mary Zivoli, aged eight years, residing at No. 1731 Pearl street, was seriously burned by her clothes taking fire from the range. She is not expected to recover.

OUR DETECTIVE POLICE.—The Detective Police, during January, February and March, made 178 arrests. The value of goods recovered during that time was $11,836·47. During the month just closed the detectives made 35 arrests.

A BAKERY ON FIRE.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred at John McLaughlin's bakery, corner of Otis and Holman streets, caused by a defective stove-pipe.

DEATH IN THE STREET.—Sarah Smith, a colored woman, fell dead on Sunday night while returning from church. Her death was attributed to heart disease.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR.—Mr. Amos W. Knight has been elected a School Director of the Nineteenth Section, to fill a vacancy.

WHAT THE SOUTH HAS LOST.—Matthew F. Maury, who, at the commencement of the Rebellion, was in charge of the National Observatory in Washington, has written a three-column letter to the London Morning *Herald*, in which he gives the following estimate of the losses of the South caused by the war:—

"I estimate the amount of the pecuniary losses incurred by the people of the Southern Confederacy, in their late attempt at independence, to be not less than $7,000,000,000 (seven thousand millions of dollars), viz.:—

By emancipation	$3,000,000,000
Expenses of the war	2,000,000,000
Destruction of private property	1,000,000,000
Additional taxation imposed by the victor for payment of Federal war debt, say $10,000,000 per annum equal to interest on	1,000,000,000
Total	$7,000,000,000

This loss falls upon less than eight millions of whites, who have, moreover, in addition, to contribute largely to the support of the four millions of blacks who have been suddenly turned loose among them, and who, for the present at least, are incapable of caring for themselves.

This $7,000,000,000 of money was the accumulated wealth of centuries; it constituted nearly the whole industrial capital of the South.

GENTEEL FELONY.—Mr. A. K. Shurtleff, of Portland, went up to Boston last week, and observing two men somewhat over-attentive in their manner, took precaution to guard his watch and wallet accordingly; but in spite of his care, his diamond pin, worth two hundred dollars, was stolen from under his nose without his knowledge. He went to the detectives, who proceeded straight to the Quincy House, effected an arrangement, and got back the pin on condition that "no questions should be asked." Mr. Shurtleff speaks in the highest terms of the Boston detectives.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

---

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager.......... WILLIAM WHEATLEY

FAREWELL NIGHTS
in Philadelphia of the
CELEBRATED RAVEL TROUPE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 1,
last night of the pantomime entitled
THE RED GNOME.

The Famous Warrior	ANTOINE RAVEL
The Red Gnome	YOUNG AMERICA

Second time of the beautiful ballet of
LA SYLPHIDE.

La Sylphide	Signorina PEPITA
Donald	Mons. VON HAMME
Sorcerer	ANTOINE RAVEL

Philippe, Julien and Paul Martinetti in their Classical Groupings
The Pet of the City, YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE
WEDNESDAY—JOINT BENEFIT OF SIGNORINA PEPITA AND MONS. VON HAMME.
An entire change of performance every night.
NO BILL WILL BE REPEATED.

ADMISSION	50 cents
Reserved Seats	75 cents
Family Circle	30 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

Doors open at ¼ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE FIFTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE
will be given, being, positively, THE LAST BUT ONE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats..........50 cents

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.............Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF THE
EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
SPARKLING AND VIVACIOUS FAVORITE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in the charming character of
AMRIE,
IN THE
BEAUTIFUL HOME DRAMA,
in five acts, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
and the strength of the Company.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
WM. E. SINN (Resident Manager).
MONDAY EVENING, May 7, first appearance of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 1,
EIGHTH NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his two best roles,
RUY BLAS,
in Victor Hugo's beautiful play of that title, and as
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN,
making a
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
AS
DON SALLUSTE.
WEDNESDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH as
RICHARD III.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

LAST NIGHTS
OF
MADAME CELESTE
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 1,
last time of Sterling Coyne's great play,
THE WOMAN IN RED.

Miriam, Rudiga, Countess Montalba.	Madame CELESTE
Matteo Tivitti	Stuart Robson
Hector	Owen Marlowe
Bravaduro	S. L. Tilton
Francesca Conati	Miss E. Price

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MADAME CELESTE.
In rehearsal
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST WEEK OF EL NINO EDDIE,
MAD'LLE FORRESTAL.
The wonderful Female Gymnast, from Europe.
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
Songs, Dances, Dramas Ethiopian Burlesques, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GAB. SYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. 4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine 1 16 tf

---

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY (MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages packages, baggage, etc., to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices move furniture watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger also of the safe delivery of Messages, Packages or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified and a Badge with the inscription "SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage

TABLE OF CHARGES.

1 Single Errands with a package.		H. Work for a certain time.	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
5 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
0 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M.	$1·25
One day	2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS."

"HIBERNIA."	"COLUMBIA."
"CALEDONIA."	"CAMBRIA."
"BRITANNIA."	"INDIA."

Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATE OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS	$90 $80, and $75
STEERAGE	$30

THROUGH PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN. direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer NEVADA Captain Gramley, now loading at ARCH Street wharf, will leave as above with despatch. For freight, etc., apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
4 30 3t No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
311 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE
INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices etc. and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to
OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.
DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
4 23m A. BROWN.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.S
UNION DEPOTS
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,
AND PARLOR SUITES,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER
AND PARLOR SUITES,
Either Polished or Oiled,
AT
GEORGE J. HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE
TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
14 §rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

A GREAT NOVELTY—THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY AND THE ONLY ONE IN THIS CITY. The great so-called ROTARY HAIR BRUSHING APPARATUS is in operation now at the Girard House Hair Dressing Saloon adjoining the Reading Room, opposite the Office, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets From this date, April 21, 1866, I respectfully invite all Gentlemen to call and examine the same.
4 28 6t MONS. BOTTHOF, Practical Hair Dresser.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Proposals will be received at this office for the erection and construction (complete) of a Naval Hospital at Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications of the proposed buildings can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia, who will afford all bidders every information necessary to a full understanding of the requirements of the Department in the matter of the erection and construction of the Hospital aforesaid

Each proposal, to be considered, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector or other public officer, as to their competence and willingness to guarantee to the sum of thirty (30) per cent. of the whole amount of the proposal offered, that the bidder or bidders so guaranteed (should the contract be awarded him or them) shall, within ten days of the acceptance of his or their bid, enter into contract with the Navy Department for the erection and construction of the Hospital and its appurtenances, and carry through the same to completion, according to the terms of the bid and the plans and specifications above mentioned.

Proposals must state the shortest time required to complete the contract, with the understanding that between two or more bids of equal amount the Department will give the preference to that naming the shortest time.

Payments for the work will be made monthly, as it progresses, upon certificate of the architect, stating its amount and quality, and that the terms of the contract have been complied with—the Department reserving twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each certificate until the buildings are delivered into its hands, complete and ready for occupancy, according to the terms of the contract for the erection and construction of the Naval Hospital and its appurtenances before mentioned.

All the proposals must be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Naval Hospital at Philadelphia."

The proposals will be opened in the presence of the bidders, at the Navy Department, at noon of Tuesday, May 22 1866.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids not deemed by it satisfactory or to the interests of the Government

P. J. HORWITZ
5 1 tuth 9t Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., April 19, 1866

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M, for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY.
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4 formerly of West Chester, Pa. having served three years in the army has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 §

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy"

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with It contains one hundred engravings explaining the anatomy of the human system both male and female with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 tf No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866 and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores viz:—

145 sets Cart Harness,
58 sets Four-horse Harness,
40 sets Ambulance Harness.
150 Saddles,
56 Carts,
8 Watering Carts,
17 Army Wagons (four horse).
8 Army Wagons (two horse).
1 Ambulance (four horse).
5 Dead-horse Wagons,
59 Portable Forges,
50 Anvils,
27 Cauldrons,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,
60 Heating Stoves,
800 Benches,
150 Mess Tables,
2000 Table Spoons,
1000 Knives and Forks,
54 Ladles,
1600 Tin Cups,
1600 Tin Plates,
35 Coffee Pots,
95 Bread Pans,
250 Manure Forks,
105 Axes,
50 Spades,
450 Shovels,
7 Coal Buckets (large),
950 Water Buckets,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new).
700 Head Halters and Ropes (good),
1000 Head Halters (good),
200 Head Halters,
500 Head Halters and Chains,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,
500 Halter Chains,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,
8 Grindstones,
32 Axle Boxes,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,
8000 lbs. Horse Shoes,
500 lbs. Chain,
6 Log Chains,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,
1122 lbs Scrap Iron,
6000 lbs Rope,
170 Wall Brushes,
57 sets Shoeing Tools,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,
50 Hurdles,
150 Pritchels and Punches,
200 pairs Tongs,
100 pairs Pinchers,
75 Cold Chisels,
60 Clinch Irons,
250 Hammers (assorted)
500 Rasps,
200 Files,
2 Bellows,
200 Brooms,
50 Ice Hooks,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,
100 Wheelbarrows,
50 Iron Pots,
4 Dutch Ovens,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,
50 Camp Kettles,
125 Picks,
2 Plows
5 Road Scrapers,
3000 Plastering Laths,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),
27 Feed Troughs,
88 Doubletrees and Lead bars,
125 lbs Tallow,
6 bbls. Salt,
80 Oil Cans,
6 Platform Scales,
8 Single and Double Blocks,
28 Crowbars,
517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
250 Shutter and Gate Hasps
250 lbs Nuts,
700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
500 Tire Bolts,
850 Linch Pins,
1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
44 pairs Hames,
80 Riding Bridles,
20 parts sets 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
10 Bridles (new),
100 sets Lines and Martingales,
91 Collar Pads,
200 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Cruppers,
1 set Hobbles,
70 Blankets,
4 sides Belting Leather,
4 sides Bridle Leather,
500 Curry Combs,
700 Horse Brushes,
13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
250 lbs. Lead,
50 lbs Babbit Metal,
125 Lanterns, Lamps,
6 boxes Window Glass,
20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1 Circular Saw, frame and belting
2 Circular Saws,
2 Cross-cut Saws,
4 Wood Saws,
32 Hand Saws,
10 Tenon Saws,
50 Planes (assorted),
50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
11 Vices,
150 Brands (assorted),
8 Cleavers,
14 Augers,
1 Tenon Auger (complete),
8 Braces and Bits,
60 Auger Bits (assorted),
12 Trying Squares,
10 Spoke Shaves and Saw setts,
40 Oil Stones,
14 Claw Hammers,
50 Hatchets,
5 Screw Drivers,
12 Monkey Wrenches,
11 Drawing Knives,
2 Spirit Levels,
5 Adzes and Hand Axes
4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
160 Chisels (assorted),
500 Halter Squares,
200 gross Buckles,
10 gross Halter Bolts,
10 gross Rings,
90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
175 Locks (assorted),
300 Carriage Knobs,
20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
150 pairs Butt Hinges,
150 pairs Strap Hinges,
20 Chairs,
2 Office Tables,
25 Office and Field Desks,
18,000 Grain Sacks

One "Felton's Eight-horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds
AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,
ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,
Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—
85 Frame buildings
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12,000 gallons each,
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons
7 Cooking Ranges
1 Abbott & Co's Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers 4 feet diameter.
4423 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.

The frame buildings contain
1,600 750 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
185 390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
376,110 feet Rough Boards.
298 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122 700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc. must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser

By order of
Brevet Brigadier General GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, and Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 t5 13 Brev. Capt. Ord Dept. U. S. A.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL,
AT THE
CAVALRY DEPOT GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17 1866

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE OF 150 HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley of the same material ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness five (5) feet in diameter and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather

The Engine Boilers Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE
FORTRESS MONROE Va., April 26 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction at Government Clothing Storehouse on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

5110 pairs leggings, new.
3666 pairs trowsers, new.
56 citizens' coats, new.
22 pairs brogans, new.
7 Marine jackets new.
28 Zouave vests, new.
23 Zouave scarfs, new.
19 Zouave caps, new.
2 Zouave jackets, new.
164 great coats, damaged.
122 dress coats, damaged.
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale

By order of Quartermaster-General.

JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON D. C., April 19 1866

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of not less than twenty-five

These wagons are worn but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY May 9

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON D. C., April 19 1866

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages

Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster
4 21 18t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA May 1, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR MANURE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, for the purchase and removal semi-weekly of all Manure that may accumulate at the Government Stables, TWENTY-THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia, Pa., for sixty (60) days from date of acceptance of the highest bidder.

Bidders will state the price in writing and figures per load For one (1) horse cart, two (2) horse wagon, and four (4) horse wagon loads, each respectively

Payments to be made before removal of manure.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for Manure," and address to the undersigned

By order of Brevet Brig Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN,
5 1 4t Capt. and Asst Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th of May next at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—

Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas five tons.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc., etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18; with Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street Philada.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

THE FENIANS

Downfall of "Head Centre" O'Mahony—The "Head Centre" Arrested and Deposed by Fenians—Fury of the Fenian Victims—Threats of Deceived Irishmen Against Killian—Excitement Among the Fenians.

The O'Mahony bubble has burst at last. The gross frauds perpetrated upon the masses of the Fenian Brotherhood for the last four months in the name of patriotism, have at last come to a close. Ever since the 8th of December, when the Senate, headed by Colonel Roberts, left the organization located at Union Square, the O'Mahony party have been weakening gradually and imperceptibly, and it was only by the most desperate falsehoods and the most profuse expenditure of the moneys taken from the pockets of the honest members of the Brotherhood for the ostensible purpose of liberating Ireland, that the Union Square establishment has existed and received life from the heart's blood of the organization.

THE KILLIAN FIASCO.

The expedition of Lieutenant-General Killian and his host of major-generals and lesser dignatories to the frontier, with the advertised purpose of capturing the inoffensive island of Campo Bello, has at last opened the eyes of all honest Fenians to the terrible swindle which they have been duped into supporting and abetting. The real purpose of Killian in taking 300 badly armed men to Eastport was to help the cause of confederation of the British provinces, and to create a row by breaking the neutrality laws, in order that the Government might be compelled to issue a proclamation which could only result in breaking up the plans of Colonel Roberts and General Sweeney. For this Killian and O'Mahony have labored assiduously, and all the money which has been subscribed to free Ireland from the shackles of British tyranny has been devoted merely to pay broken-down politicians and one-horse spouters high salaries to plunder the honest men of the organization who have sought to protect their countrymen from being robbed and plundered in the name of patriotism.

During the last three or four days the men who left their families and their homes, as they supposed, to take shipping for Ireland, Killian having informed the men that General Sweeney was already in the field, and that the movement to Eastport was but a part of the plan of that officer, who was to support them by a diversion on Canada. The men were induced to believe these villanous falsehoods, and left for the frontier in perfect good faith to take shipping at once. But when they arrived at Eastport they found neither transports nor iron-clads; and, as a last resort, the leaders, Doring, Sinnott, Killian, and company, wanted their deluded followers to attack Campo Bello with nothing but their pistols. Colonel Walsh, Captain Laynor, and others, who did not wish to see the men slaughtered by the shells from the British fleet laying off the island, refused to accede to this mad-brained attempt of Killian and his *confreres*, and the entire scheme fell to the ground. The men had to beg their way back to New York as well as they could, and they are here now to call John O'Mahony to his last account.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN O'MAHONY.

On Saturday last the Eastport contingent of the grand army of invasion called on John O'Mahony and demanded that they should receive remuneration for the loss of time and employment that they had suffered in the wild-goose chase. O'Mahony refused at first, and denounced Killian as a traitor, who had sold the "cause" to the enemy, Killian having already asserted the same thing of O'Mahony in the streets of Eastport, stating that the reason why his invasion scheme had come to grief was because "the administration had refused to support him in the field. (Meaning John O'Mahony.) This did not satisfy the men, however, and Colonel Walsh and Captain Gaynor, it is understood, presented pistols at the head of the O'Mahony, having previously locked the doors of the mansion to prevent his escape. O'Mahony, after a slight delay to gather his scattered faculties, paid the demands of the men, and they went on their way rejoicing, with $30 *per capita* in their pockets.

THE LAST STRUGGLE OF O'MAHONY.

In consequence of the smash-up of the invasion and its fatal results to the organization, a meeting of the department of Manhattan, which has hitherto fought tooth and nail for O'Mahony, was called by the District Centre, Patrick Daily, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, at the hall of the Department, No. 814 Broadway. The meeting was strictly a private one, and no one was allowed to be present but the Centre, the Secretary, and the chairman of the Committee of Safety of each Circle representing the seventy Circles of the Department, and numbering about two hundred delegates in all. The salaried officials of Union Square, who applied for admittance to support the falling fortunes of their beloved chief, were ignominiously expelled as soon as they made their appearance.

The men were all picked, comprising the best educated and most intelligent of the Brotherhood in the department; and they met with the firm purpose of sifting every wrong and outrage to the bottom. The meeting having been organized, and Mr. Dalby appointed Chairman, a committee was appointed to wait upon John O'Mahony and inform him that the Convention was in session for the purpose of examining his accounts and hearing explanations in regard to the shameful escapade at Eastport. O'Mahony, it is said, demurred at first to appear before the Convention; but the Convention were determined that he should no longer humbug them with plausible speeches and smooth words, and, finding that the Fenian Brotherhood were masters at last, he consented perforce to appear before the Convention.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.

When O'Mahony appeared before the Convention the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was almost impossible for the once powerful chieftain, who had defied the entire Catholic hierarchy of the United States, to make himself heard. Cries of "Imbecile!" "Spiritualist!" "Killian's dupe!" "Where is the invasion of Ireland now?" and other discordant sounds, were heard from all parts of the hall. The partisans of O'Mahony made a strong effort to obtain silence for their chief, and succeeded. O'Mahony was then placed upon the stand, and was subjected for nearly two hours to the most rigid and scrutinizing cross-examination by the delegates, individually and collectively. He was questioned and cross-questioned repeatedly as to how the money of the Brotherhood had been expended, and several members denounced him in the most violent terms.

O'Mahony fought for "the mastery like a lion, but did not succeed in impressing the delegates in his favor. The scenes at times equalled anything ever seen in the Council of Five Hundred, during the French revolution; and at times, it seemed as if O'Mahony was about to give way under the terrible cross-examination which he had to undergo. At times he would rise, throw his long hair back from his forehead, and repel the accusations hurled at him, only to have them hurled back in his face. His face was pale as death, throughout, and though he was terribly badgered, he made a splendid fight for domination. At one time, when he was questioned as to how he came to send Killian on the wild goose-chase to Eastport, and not being able to answer the question, he looked around in a supplicating manner and asked of the Convention:—"Am I to be destroyed for this, the one great mistake of my life?" But he was met with the answer from several delegates who jumped on their feet:—"It is not your first mistake." "You are a servant of the Fenian Brotherhood, not the master any longer." And, "We have made you, and we will unmake you;" and several other equally determined answers. Captain McMahon, a brave soldier who unmasked a battery during the war, in the 2d Corps, denounced O'Mahony in unmeasured terms as an "imbecile." It was proposed to depose him at once, by several delegates, when O'Mahony, finding himself driven to the last ditch, produced a letter purporting to be from James Stephens, in which that gentleman stated that he would leave Havre for the United States on the 28th of April, and expected to arrive here on the 9th of May.

A compromise was then effected, and a committee was appointed to take charge of the Union Square headquarters, and the books, papers, and rooms therein until James Stephens arrived, for the purpose of making a proper investigation. The Committee is now in charge of the mansion and the valuables, if any remain to be taken care of, which is doubtful. The utmost indignation is felt against Killian, and should the great "mobilizer" return to New York, it is probable that he will meet with rough treatment at the hands of the outraged and swindled Fenians. O'Mahony, it is said, is already nearly crazed, and the entire corps of salaried officials at Union Square, who have been swallowing up twelve thousand dollars a month of the funds of the Brotherhood, have been discharged by order of the Committee appointed. Crowds of the disaffected yesterday visited the headquarters of President Roberts, and tendered their services, which were accepted with the proviso that they meant fight. And thus is ended the great swindle of Union Square, with its magnificent furniture, its liveried servants, its sumptuous Congress, its salaried officials, and all its other regal appurtenances. *Sic transit gloria O'Mahony!*—*N. Y. World.*

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

BREAKING JAIL.—The flimsy and miserable manner in which many parts of the Camden County Court-House was constructed, especially the jail part of it, has been a matter of regret ever since it was built. There is not sufficient security to the confinement of prisoners, as every few months some succeed in making their escape. Some time during Sunday night, two individuals, named Rakes and Hibbard, broke out of this jail, after performing the arduous task of effecting an entrance into a passage that led to the yard, underground, and lifting the covering therefrom. they were safe on terra firma. Rakes had, during the past few months, experienced considerable adventure. He was arrested last fall on a charge of stealing a horse and carriage from Samuel Cake, Esq., of Longacoming, and during his imprisonment feigned insanity so completely that the Court ordered him to be sent to the Insane Asylum at Trenton. From that institution he soon afterwards made his escape, and his whereabouts remained unknown until about ten days since, when he was discovered somewhere on the line of the Reading Railroad, and brought back to Camden by the Sheriff and Officer Ayres, when he was committed to his old quarters for trial, but from which he has again escaped. Hibbard had also broken out of the same jail before, where he had been placed for trial on a charge of robbing a canal boat at Cooper's Point.

SINGULAR DEATH.—One day last week a young lad named Charles Godfrey, aged about seventeen years, employed in the store of Mr. Steelman at Tuckahoe, came to his death in the following singular manner. He had gone into the second story, raised the sash, and was looking out of the window, when the sash accidentally fell on his neck and choked him to death. He was soon after discovered, but too late for resuscitation. He was a promising youth, and his accidental death cast a gloom over the citizens in the entire village.

SEVERE GALE.—A heavy storm of wind and rain passed over Vineland one day last week, blowing down, it is said, several frame houses and a number of fences.

SHOPLIFTING.—Several persons have recently been arrested in Bridgeton for shoplifting, most of them ladies. This is bad work, ladies. It is said that this kind of business is being practised quite extensively in the country towns at present.

CLEANING.—The Sanitary Committee are energetically prosecuting the work of having the streets cleaned and nuisances removed. To-day the work commences in earnest, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Ruy Blas*, in French, has, besides the merits of the story and the admirable dramatic situation, the greatest beauty of language. In Mr. Booth's adaptation the two former qualities alone have been preserved. The language is all divested of its elegance and poetry and converted into commonplace dialogue. Mr. Booth, however, has, no doubt, from the original conceived the character, understood all its singular devotion, power, chivalry, and poetry, and thus, in spite of the words, gives to *Ruy Blas* the full power of his genius.

The melancholy and dignity of the first scenes, when the poor scholar, with a wild passion in his heart that lifts him above all earthly station, submits to his menial service, is finely and delicately portrayed by Mr. Booth—the indignant scorn which the man of the people, "Ruy Blas," feels for the decayed and oppressive nobility, is admirably expressed.

Then the tenderness of his love for the "Queen!" Never was more holy, yet more ardent passion portrayed on the stage. It is indeed a passion so deep, so earnest, so entirely woven into the soul, that we feel it capable of all sacrifice. In the last scene the great dramatic effects culminated in a scene which has scarcely its equal for situation on the stage.

If Booth's dying scene last night was not quite as pathetic as we have seen him at other times, we must attribute it to Miss Graham, and her ridiculous hoops, that covered him up at the last, and produced a titter just as the tears were starting. Indeed, much as this lady has been censured for coldness and mannerisms, she never deserved so much censure as last evening, when, by her stiff manner, her utter want of intelligence in the readings, her coldness, and the absence of all grace, she utterly marred the play.

It is almost to be regretted that Miss Graham has the "gift of beauty," for it has been to her a fatal one and to the public, placing her in a position she has not one other qualification to fill. Last night the tableau at the end of the first act was destroyed, and the play made unintelligible, by her failing to come on the stage at the close of the act. She never appeared at all.

Mr. James Taylor is not an efficient representative of "Don Cæsar," and the old hidalgos of Spain found sorry representatives. Mr. Barron's "Don Salluste" was given with power and effect, his dignified bearing well representing the haughty, high-born minister. But he was too tragic. "Don Salluste" was bitter, sarcastic, jeering, and not a heavy villian. Nor had he hatred for "Ruy Blas," only for the "Queen." He should treat him scornfully, not with anger and threats as he does in the scene in the council chamber. But with all these drawbacks, Mr Booth is the ideal of Victor Hugo's hero; his "Ruy Blas" is the most sympathetic and beautiful of his impersonations. This evening *Ruy Blas* will be repeated, with *Don Cæsar de Bazan.*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell plays "Little Barefoot," a favorite part, one in which her rival, Charlotte Thompson, utterly failed, for Miss Mitchell is the only actress who can give interest to the part. Her engagement is drawing to a close. Mr. Sinn's benefit takes place on Saturday, a fact of which the public should be reminded, for his constant desire to please it, and cater for it, deserves a special manifestation of its gratitude.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Woman in Red*, with the beautiful mystic scene of the last act, in which Celeste is so great. There is no piece in which she is seen to such advantage. Her dresses are the most superb we have yet seen on the stage.

MR WOLFSOHN'S last Beethoven matinee takes place at the Foyer of the Academy, to-day, at four o'clock. The grand concert offered to him by his friends, when the Beethoven testimonial is to be presented, takes place on Saturday, and will be a grand artistic and fashionable affair.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedie can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 4 28 6t

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing do., in style unsurpassed.
4 7 fmrp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

MEAD & SMYTH

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

2 18 2mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

In her New and Elegant Store,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Has now open a large stock of the choicest

FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 1mrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., will sell at Auction On Tuesday Evening, May 1, at 7½ o'clock, without reserve, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street a beautiful collection of these famous Paintings known as the RUGGLES GEMS.

The collection embraces LANDSCAPE, LAKE, AND MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF AMERICA; OLD MILLS, ROMANTIC RUINS, RAVINES, AND PICTURESQUE ARCHITECTURE OF EUROPE.

The Paintings will remain on exhibition until the evening of the sale, and all true lovers of art are politely invited to examine this beautiful collection.

Catalogues now ready. [4 28 3t

SPECIAL SALE OF IMPORTED READY-MADE CLOTHING.
On Wednesday Morning,

May 2 at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, a large invoice of Ready-made Clothing, manufactured expressly for custom trade, in the Paris and London markets consisting in part of—Fine fancy and black doeskin, all-wool Scotch and English cassimere and drap d'ete pants; full suits all-wool English and Scotch cassimere; Melton, tweed and serge pants and vests, etc. all of the latest styles.

The above goods were imported directly from Europe ex steamship "Kangaroo," and will positively be sold.

Open for examination on Monday afternoon [4 28 3t

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Holmesburg; beautiful situation and perfectly healthful; superior Dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, and three acres of land; bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill, Decatur, and Cambridge streets; tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees; Stable, Coach House, Laundry, etc.; close to the Holmesburg Railroad Station and Bristol turnpike; access frequent. Immediate possession. For further particulars see handbills and catalogue of M. Thomas & Son's sale of May 8.
GEORGE W. STULL, JR., Conveyancer,
5 1 6t* No. 727 Sansom street.

L. H. JOSEPH, CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Agency, No 271 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Loans negotiated. Money procured on Bonds, Mortgages, and other securities. House and Ground Rents collected.
Commissioner of Deeds for all the States. 4 27 1m5p

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc.

Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 10

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of

Schooley's Large Refrigerators.

They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.

E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 220 DOCK Street.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD

WILL OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,

ON

Wednesday, May 9,

WITH A NEW STOCK

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

FOR BOYS' PANTS, ETC

A Splendid Assortment Now Open

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DUCK AT 50 CENTS.

UNBLEACHED LINEN DRILL AT 50 CENTS.

STRIPED LINEN DRILL, DARK COLORS, 62½ CENTS.

BLACK AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.

BROWN AND WHITE LINEN CHECKS, 62½ CENTS.

CHECKED LINEN DUCKS.

WHITE LINEN DUCKS.

WHITE LINEN DRILLS.

PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR JACKETS AND COATS.

PRINTED LINENS FOR SHIRTS AND JACKETS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

LINENS,

OF ALL KINDS IN THE CITY,

AT

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.

LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
NEWEST DRESS GOODS.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS.
TOURIST DRESS GOODS. [4 12 thstu5p
BEST BLACK SILKS.
RICHEST GRENADINES, ETC. ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.

SILKS,
RIBBONS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC

Gold the Basis of Prices.

[4 6 stuth 1m

A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
REAL CLUNY LACES.
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
LONG LACE VEILS AT $1, A BARGAIN.
WHITE GOODS.
— SHIRRED MUSLINS FOR WAISTS.
— PLAID AND STRIPE NAINSOOK.
— FRENCH SKIRTING MUSLIN.
5-4 SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, CHEAP. [4 24tuths12t

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 3]

REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

SPRING CLOAKS,

IN CLOTH AND SILK, OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

PARIS MADE GARMENTS.—A new opening, at one-half cost of importation.

FINE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND CIRCULARS, all at Reduced Prices.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuths2mrp] No. 920 CHESNUT St.

STOVES, &c.

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY,
SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 38 South FIFTH Street.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

FINE SHIRTS,

Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILL MUSLIN, only $4 ●
usual price $5·50.

MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, us price $5 00.

BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.

A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
3 29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

FREEMAN & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING, AT

No. 45 North SECOND Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

At the Store lately occupied by E. Jones Lister, a complete and extensive assortment of

Rich Parlor and Chamber Furniture,

In Black Walnut, Rosewood, or Mahogany.

Also, Dining Room, Common, and Kitchen Furniture. Fine enamelled Chamber Sets, in large variety. Cane Seat Chairs, Extension Tables, Mattresses and Bedding, Looking Glasses, etc. etc. 4 24 tuth3t4p

---

THE HARRISON BOILER.

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th2m5p

---

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.

Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 16 tuths rp

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
No. 28 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North SIXTH street.
DYOTT & CO.,
4 19 thstu rp No. 232 N. SECOND St.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE, EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL E. Cor. Second and Market Sts. Philad. EDWARDS & LAWRENCE, EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL, S. E. Cor. Second and Market Sts., Philad.

Wendell Phillips on the Hanging of Green.

A LETTER TO GOV BULLOCK OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To Alexander H. Bullock, Governor of Massachusetts:—

Edward W. Green is dead—hanged by your hand in deference to a mistaken public opinion. His execution is the most remarkable in my day and the least justifiable. For it you are responsible. In vain, after having snatched a responsibility from which the generous course of Governor Andrew, your predecessor, had in substance, shielded you—in vain do you attempt to hide yourself behind legal technicalities and the authority of courts. The Constitution of Massachusetts leaves with the Governor and Council the final decision whether a man shall be hanged. Whenever mere law would work injustice, you are charged with the duty of seeing that *substantial* justice is done.

In the form which this case finally took, we, the citizens, have nothing to do with courts. The Governor and Council hanged Edward W. Green in a truer sense than any other Governor or Council ever hanged any other man.

It is nothing to us, and no defense to you, that the Chief Justice quibbled away the humane intent of the statute of 1858, setting at naught the rules for the construction of statutes, and ignoring wholly the practice of States from which we borrowed the law. Our statute of 1858 is copied from that of States where a jury always decides on the degree of murder. We deplore that Green is the first man hanged without a jury passing on this question of degree in any State whose statute resembles ours, and that thus judge made law defies the statute.

We cherish all due respect for the decisions of our Supreme Court, and would not [illegible] presume to doubt them. But when life and death are at issue, every man is held to plain speech. I cannot but remember that the party with which I have the honor to be associated, has, within twenty years presumed to doubt more than a dozen opinions of our bench and that of the Union; and in all those cases these courts would now be glad of an opportunity to reverse their decisions and erase sad blots from their record. I remember also that the time has gone by when our Chief Justiceship was earned by legal learning and brains, and that it is now filled by a man of fortune, merely because, on account of his wealth, he could afford to take an office whose grossly inadequate salary makes competent lawyers avoid it.

But this is immaterial now. Your responsibility hides the court. You hanged Green without justifiable cause. Even the poor subterfuge of the unanimous concurrence of your Council is hollow pretense. We saw one-third of their number leave the Council Chamber long before the hearing was ended, impatient of the investigation and unwilling to risk losing the cars even to hear the last petition of a man whose life hung on their judgment. Their assent was mere formal concurrence with your decision. You, you alone hanged Green.

Massachusetts divides murder into two degrees, and punishes it with death only when in the first degree—that is, when committed with deliberately premeditated malice aforethought.

She enacts that "the degree of murder shall be found by the jury." Such also is the practice of the States from which we borrow our statute. With this law in view, let us state Green's case.

You had evidence laid before you, uncontradicted evidence, that Green though trusted with a petty office, had been always incompetent to perform its duties, and relied on help for anything beyond mere routine; that he was, both on his mother's and father's side, descended from families thoroughly tainted with insanity. Medical experts assured you that, though twenty-seven years old, he ought to be classed with boys of fifteen or sixteen years of age; that he was "physically, mentally, and morally a dwarf;" and that he showed no such intellect as ought to make him responsible to the extent of capital punishment; that to hang him would be vindictiveness and not justice.

Six clergymen, all of whom had seen him often in prison, some of whom had been his constant visitors during his incarceration, coincided in that opinion. The very magistrate before whom he was first arraigned expressed the same belief; the jailers concurred; the detectives who arrested him informed you that long before they had completed the case against him; his fellow-citizens hurried on his arrest, alleging that Green was so weak there was no use in waiting for complete proof, since he would be sure to break down and confess the moment he was charged. The scene at his arrest confirmed this view; both by their conduct in treating him like a mere child, and by his.

No testimony rebutted this. Nothing impeached it. This dwarf in morals and mind was set before a jury. The only clear, distinct and abiding idea he had was that he killed Converse, but not deliberately. Left almost alone by the few friends he had, after long solitary confinement, he, with as deliberate purpose as he was capable of, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree. The Government refuse to accept the plea, and the Court suggests that he retire with his counsel to consult. Here the court erred sadly, grievously. His appearance showed his weakness and no humane and heedful Judge would have allowed any influence to be used to induce him to change his long considered purpose. The scrupulous and delicate action of our bench in its best days forbade it.

Green goes out with his counsel, and after some time, consents to the formal plea of guilty in the first degree; but, as his counsel tells us, he added at the same moment his protest that he did not kill deliberately. To the last hour of his life he always affirmed that he never intended to plead guilty to deliberate murder.

Now how stands the case? Here was a moral and mental dwarf born in the hot bed of insanity, never tried by a jury—convicted, without trial, on a plea which he said, and which the facts show, he never meant to make—a plea which eminent lawyers, among them the highest criminal authority in New England, assert that he never did make in any true legal sense—a plea which his able and honest counsel assures us he never should have advised or allowed Green to make had he known what you, sir, now know.

Such a man—no—such a dwarf—you hang. History, looking back on a bar of lawyers, many of whom deny that Green was ever legally convicted, must creep through the special pleading of a bench of cunning judges to find how you ever got any legal right to hang him at all.

Green was never tried by a jury. The only trial resembling a jury trial that he ever had, was before Governor Andrew's Council. That was the first and only body which ever investigated the facts of his case, and one-third of that body advised Governor Andrew to commute his sentence. It is not unreasonable to presume that the same result would have followed a formal jury trial, and if so, he would have been acquitted of murder in the first degree.

Under a law which holds that every reasonable doubt should acquit the indicted party, and that only a unanimous jury can convict him, you hanged a man—no, a boy-dwarf—whose case was never presented before any body of men which was not divided on the question of his guilt.

Under a law which holds that reasonable doubt shall acquit the indicted party, you hanged a man whose death-warrant a magistrate whom your most partial admirer will admit is a far better lawyer, and as keenly conscientious man as yourself, refused for fifteen months to sign. Since Green never had a jury trial and Governor Andrew is a magistrate who, under a deep sense of official responsibility, had most conscientiously and thoroughly investigated his case, surely the deliberate conviction of such a man might have weighed as "reasonable doubt" in the mind of one not over anxious to hang a fellow-being!

I do not believe a case can be found in any State of this Union, where a Governor has ordered to execution one whose case his predecessor had thoroughly examined, and refused to sign a death-warrant. Such proceeding violates, in substance, the first rule of the common law, that reasonable doubt saves the party.

You hanged a man whom no jury, knowing what you did the hour you signed his death-warrant, would ever have convicted of murder in the first degree. Tried anywhere in the State the hour you signed his warrant, Green would have been acquitted of capital crime. This you are lawyer enough to know; this three-quarters of the criminal lawyers of the State will tell you.

A dwarf—never tried but to be acquitted—influenced into a plea he never intended to make—one which keen lawyers contend he never did make—a man whom his counsel besought Government to spare, because, knowing what he does, he never would have allowed Green to plead guilty—such a one making your way through all the barriers the generosity of your predecessor had put between you and your victim, you drag to the gibbet. If the humane common law is in force—if the statute of 1858 is law, you alone hanged Green without any legal justification. That statute was enacted to shield just such cases. Massachusetts never intended to hang such criminals. Had this been a rich man's son, surrounded with friends, furnished with counsel in ample time to investigate his case, he had never been convicted. Convicted, such a one would have never been hanged.

Poor and friendless, he was thrust suddenly upon counsel unprepared, without time to examine his case, and before a court which, ignorant as it was of the facts, may be innocent of deliberate offense, but surely by heedlessness and inattention has brought shame on the execution of the law in Massachusetts. Over such a boy, arraigned under a novel statute, there should have been thrown the most delicate and scrupulous safeguards of the law. Certainly, no such careful respect to the purity of its ermine and the humane caution of the law is visible on this occasion.

Mistaken public opinion, fed on these rumors, demanded a victim, and you washed your hands in blood to conciliate the people.

But even this black cloud reveals one spot of its silver lining. The community will learn that so grave and terrible a power as that of life and death should not be trusted where it can ever be used as a counter in the game of political ambition. If our Government is such that we cannot sometimes escape as magistrates men who will try to make even the gibbet a stepping-stone to higher place, then it is not safe to continue the use of this murderous punishment. "Show me that human testimony is infallible," said Lafayette, "before I will admit of capital punishment."

Following such an example, we may say, show us that designing men will never use a gibbet as help to political ambition before we intrust such with the terrible power. Of the heartless George IV it is recorded that he often stood long before his Chancellor begging him to suggest something that would save him from the cruel necessity of signing a death-warrant. You, when facts, science law, your predecessor, and substantial justice stood ready to shield you, snatched, with calculating ambition, this dread responsibility, and you think that your mountain stands stronger to-day for the outrage. May the justice and self-respect of Massachusetts forbid.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Six Houses Totally or Partially Consumed—Many Families Destitute—Loss Over $300,000.

About a quarter to one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of a frame building on Calliope street, one door from the corner of Magazine. The buildings being old and very dry, presented most combustible food for the flames, which spread so rapidly that the affrighted occupants had barely time to escape with their lives. A large building containing three residences, adjoining, became ignited and was instantly wrapped in a sheet of fire. The one-story building on the corner was the next made a prey to the consuming element, and from here the fire spread to a small house on Magazine street, one door from the corner.

The three large tenements were totally destroyed. The one in which the fire originated shared the same fate. The corner house was charred almost to a cinder; but the dwelling on Magazine street was most probably saved, although it was still burning at an early hour this morning. The property belongs to William Zebrisky, a wealthy colored man, who, though an old citizen, is said to be a native of St. Domingo. He was fully insured in either the Star or Sun office, but in which we could not learn. One of the houses was occupied by himself and family, and the others rented out by the room, nearly every apartment being occupied by families, either white or colored. A great majority of these lost every article of furniture they possessed, and several women were compelled to fly into the streets, carrying their clothing in their arms.

The greatest distress was manifested by all thus ruthlessly robbed of their little all, but to the honor of the neighbors be it said, that every effort possible for their comfort was being made as we left the scene. The property is said to be worth $32,000, and might be set down as a total loss to the insurance offices.

The large building and lumber yard No. 320 Magazine street came within an ace of burning, but through the energy of our gallant firemen, it was at last rescued from destruction. At the present writing the fire is still burning, but it is getting pretty well under control.—*New Orleans Times, 25th ultimo.*

THE ISHAM HENDERSON CASE.

Judge Ballard Issues an Order for the Arrest of Generals Davis, Whipple, and Johnson, for Resisting Execution of the Laws—The President Notified.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—This afternoon Judge Ballard, of the United States Court, issued an order for the arrest of General Jeff. C. Davis, for interfering with the course of public justice, in disobeying the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Isham Henderson. Marshal Merriweather was resisted by Davis in attempting to enforce the order or attachment awarded against Davis, returnable in May. Attachments were also made against Major-General George H. Thomas, R. W. Johnson, Provost Marshal General; General W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General; returnable next regular meeting.

Separate copies were issued against Davis and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Coyl, for resisting the United States Marshal in the discharge of his duty.

Marshal Merriweather has notified the President of the present position of affairs.

Mr. Henderson was taken to Nashville last night, by order of General Davis, notwithstanding the writs issued by Judge Ballard for his production before the U. S. Court.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
And Boys' Wear,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HELWEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.

First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 150 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 5½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths from 10 to 55 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold. The above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

THE "EXCELSIOR"
HAMS
(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded
"J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuths3m

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [44 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6's OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5-20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s —SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15 §

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 23m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins which we are offering at low prices.
100 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 40c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street.
Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market.
Egg and Stove sizes at $6·75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7·50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 21 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size, $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size, $6·00. All other sizes $7·00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1 3

THE DETROIT FIRE.

The Detroit and Milwaukee Depot in Ruins—A Steamer Burned to the Water's Edge—Appalling Loss of Life—A Whole Passenger Train Destroyed—Immense Loss of Property—Origin of the Fire, Etc.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 27.

The alarm was first given about 10 o'clock, by the heavy whistle of a steamboat sounding fire! fire! fire! which was immediately followed by the bells of the city, and the lurid flames, at the same time, shooting high into the air, lighted the streets for squares around, and brought the steamers to the spot. The streets in the vicinity were meantime filling up with dense crowds of people, attracted by the magnitude of the conflagration.

Huge, lurid flames, forking and branching out in all directions, shot upward, wrapping the surrounding buildings in their terrible embrace, then rolling and roaring like some gigantic Cyclopean forge, from which a dense volume of smoke rolled off, gemmed and sparkling with cinders and embers of the combustible materials fed upon. Streams of water were poured into the burning pile, but without perceptible effect for some minutes, and attention, in the meantime, was called to the necessity of saving the adjacent buildings on Atwater street, the entire row of houses between Brush and Baubien streets being saved with difficulty.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The most contradictory rumors are afloat as to the origin of the disaster. From a statement made to our reporter by one of the workmen on board the *Windsor*, we believe the following to be the real facts. This workman states that he was in the freight depot of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, taking a drink of water, when he heard something like an explosion behind him. Turning around to ascertain its meaning, he saw that oil or some other liquid material was oozing from a barrel or cask, and was on fire. He went on board the boat, and soon afterwards heard the startling cry of "fire" ringing throughout the length and breadth of the depot.

RAPIDITY OF THE SPREADING FLAMES.

So rapidly did the terrible element spread that almost the entire length of the freight depot along the dock was on fire before the engines were fairly on the ground and at work, and from the first it was seen that the most that could be done was to confine the fire to the depot buildings, and this was done with the greatest difficulty and most heroic exertions on the part of the firemen. It seemed at one time that the large brick building containing the Superintendent's and other offices might be saved, but when the roof of the adjoining buildings fell, in adding fresh fuel to the fiery furnace below, with the dripping pitch and cement of the roofing composition, which, dropping in hot globes of fire, spread and expanded into tongues of fire and volumes of flame that devoured all before it, and overcame the efforts of three steamers in full play upon and around it, the hope was abandoned.

BURNING OF THE PASSENGER TRAIN.

The night express on the Detroit and Milwaukie road had been "made up," and was waiting in the depot for the engine. There were two passenger coaches, a sleeping car and baggage car inside the building. The sleeping car was partly occupied by passengers, some of whom had retired to their berths. When the startling alarm that the depot was on fire was given, the wildest consternation prevailed on board the train. A man rushed through the cars arousing the sleepers, all of whom made a rush for the doors, pushing and jamming, shrieking and cursing, the stronger overcoming the weaker and trampling them under foot. Those in the sleeping car pushed forward to the forward coach, where they were met by those in the latter going the opposite way. Meantime the flames, like a thousand hissing serpents, were coiling their way around the roof and rafters, licking their way among posts and pillars, and enveloping the doomed train within their fiery folds. Dense volumes of smoke rolled through the avenues, and, with their demon sister, fire, presented a frightful picture of impending doom to the frantic crowd struggling for egress through the narrow apertures of escape. Many rushed to their assistance, and as fast as one or more emerged, they were forcibly thrown from the platforms to make way for those following close behind. The flames came crackling on, and soon the rear end of the sleeping car took fire, while several passengers were yet inside, begging and imploring for aid. The windows were smashed in, and one or two rescued through the opening thus made, but the rapidity with which the flames advanced drove away all further assistance, and it is feared that several perished. It is almost certain that one poor old man, infirm with years and sickness, and another, whom Heaven forgive, was in a beastly state of intoxication, perished in the flames. Whether there were others lost cannot as yet be ascertained, as, in the fright and confusion and hurry to escape, but little attention was paid one another. So rapid was the progress of the fire that some of the later ones in the sleeping cars escaped only partially clothed. They were completely stupefied and bewildered with the suddenness of the outburst.

Later.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS MISSING—SCENES AFTER THE FIRE.

From the Free Press, 27th.

We have every reason now to believe that our first estimate of the loss of life during the awful disaster was much below the terrible reality. On board the passenger train, which was burned on the Detroit and Milwaukee side, it is feared that more than one has perished, but beyond a deep suspicion, based on attending circumstances, we have no means of arriving at the real truth. It is not known whether the two persons previously mentioned were rescued or not, and in the absence of having any proof that they left the car unaided, the conclusion must, though reluctantly, be drawn that they were lost. One gentleman was seen to rush back to the burning train in search of his son, and although he was looked for until the fervent heat drove back the crowd which endeavored to detain him, he was not seen again. He may, however, have escaped at the eastern end of the depot, and been lost in the crowd. It is reported that a merchant from Kent county, named D. M. Gardner, who had been in the city purchasing goods, and returned to the train and took a sleeping birth, is missing. There were several men in the depot when the fire surrounded it, but whether they perished or escaped time alone will reveal.

THE LOSS ON THE "WINDSOR."

The appalling loss of life among the crew and workmen employed on board the *Windsor* is beyond comprehension. Admitting that the flames spread with the rapidity of the lightning's flash, it would seem that when all hope of escape through the depot was cut off, some one of the thirty to forty on board would have discovered that only a slight resistance obstructed a passage from the dock to the yard below the depot, or that the idea would have suggested itself when the vessel took fire to cut her loose from her moorings and drift her out of reach of the burning pile. But the men appeared to be perfectly paralyzed. Many of them seemed to think that their doom was settled, and dare not venture to face the danger. The only one on board who exhibited anything like coolness or bravery was Mr. W. Firby, mate, who had been left in charge of the boat. When the alarm was first given he went ashore to discover the cause, but before reaching the spot the explosion took place, and he, with the others, was driven on board again, the forked tongue of the devouring element following close at their heels, and seizing the boat almost before Mr. Firby had sounded the alarm to cast off the lines, created such a panic among the terror-stricken workmen that they became powerless to help themselves, or obey the orders delivered to them. The wood-work of the boat being as dry as tinder, was soon a mass of flames on the port side, and little or no effort being made to stay their progress, the doomed men were driven to the opposite side foot by foot by the relentless enemy until their clothes took fire, and their faces and hands began to blister. It was then only that they plunged into the water, very many of them to meet quite as certain but less terrible fate. The most urgent appeals were made by the mate to them to keep cool, but as well might he have attempted to quiet the roaring flames with a thimble full of water. Some of the crew, who were asleep on the boat, were aroused too late to reach the deck, and more than one man was seen to stagger wildly forward for a second, and then fall headlong into the boiling cauldron. The assistant cook, named Thompson, slept in the hold, and as he has not since been seen, it is supposed that he was suffocated. A fireman, named Freeman, who was also asleep in the hold, has not since been heard of. Among those belonging to the boat's crew, reported to us as missing, are Cyrus Thompson, second cook; James Stephenson, deck hand; Robert Freeman, porter; George Freeman, fireman; Hayden Parker, porter; Richard Mason, porter; Alexander Watson, porter; "Big Robert" (colored), deck hand; Richard Fitzpatrick, cabin boy; "Little Cooke," deck hand. Those who had assembled on the dock, near the foot of Randolph street, describe the shrieks and appeals of those in the water, for aid, as truly heart-rending. As soon as possible some boats were got out, and many instances of individual heroism were performed. Among those worthy of mention were the gallant efforts of the seamen on board the revenue cutter *John Sherman*.

At latest reports the following workmen, all of whom resided in Windsor, were missing: Alexander Moncar, foreman of one of the gangs; J. Mason, J. Bishop, Neil Henderson, C. Butler, William McMaster, James Fisner, Jeremiah Neil, Patrick Sherrer, Patrick Marooney, M. Tierney, F. Chase (colored), L. Lynn (colored), D. McCrae, James Brocker, and Thomas Wilson. Most of the above have wives and families in Windsor and other adjacent Canadian towns. The grief of the bereaved women and children, as they stood on the dock yesterday afternoon watching for those who would come no more, was painful to witness.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 2

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North NINTH Street.

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

DECORATIONS, ETC.

4 5 1m]

STOVES RANGES. &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

5 4 §

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of LAMB'S Minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of O. W. DAVIS, Guardian of FANNY LAMB MARY H LAMB, RIDGWAY LAMB, and BESSIE R LAMB, minor children of CLAYTON B. LAMB late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, May 3, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 204 South Fifth street, Room No. 11, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 21 stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

December Term, 1865, No. 8¼. In Divorce.

SARAH E. HAINES, by her next friend, &c., vs. SAMUEL HAINES.

To SAMUEL HAINES, Respondent.—Sir:—The Court have granted a Rule on you to show cause why a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony should not be decreed in the above case, returnable on SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal notice having failed on account of your absence.

JOHN F. BELSTERLING,
Attorney for Libellant.

4 27 28m1 4*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE. THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis,	J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock,	John Woodside,
William N. Needles,	William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor,	J. S. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of

A. STEINMETZ,
RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street

3 27 tuths3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,0[illegible],850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,956·89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,6[illegible]·19

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 7 3 1123

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox	Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Maron, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1132 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 59 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 1·9 Evretts alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour, Rose Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
B. T. Welding, on Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maguire's, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2 20

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of time of departure of lines for New York and Way places from Kensington Depot.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, May 1, 1866, the time of departure of Through and Way lines from Kensington Depot, will be as follows, viz:—

NEW YORK.

At 11 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 night, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare $3.

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily, all others, Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M., and 12 midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave foot of Cortland street at and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME of Departure of Lines for New York and Way places from Walnut Street Wharf.

On and after TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866, the time of Departure of Through and Way Lines, from Walnut Street Wharf, will be as follows:—

FOR NEW YORK.

At 5 A. M.	Via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2·25
" 8 "	" Camden and Jersey City Express,	3·00
" 2 P. M.	" Camden and Amboy Express.	3·00
" 5·30 P. M.	" Camden to South Amboy Accom.	

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M. for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lines run direct through to Trenton.

Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 5 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and from the foot of Courtland Street, at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	10·00 "
Fast Line	at	12·00 M.
Parkesburg	at	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at	5·30 "
Erie Mail	at	9·00 "
Philadelphia Express	at	11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	at	1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at	8·20 "
Parkesburg	at	9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at	12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at	4·40 "
Day Express	at	5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at	9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

3 12

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

1 1

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, ½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7·36 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·33 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·45 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.	

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M., 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

8 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, (except Sundays).

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 7·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 7 12

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

THE WORLD OF FASHION

Paris, Berlin, and London Modes for Summer—Bonnets, Cloaks, Dresses, Patelots, Jackets, and Shawls—Hair Dressings—Jewelry, Etc.

Compiled from "Le Follet," "Der Bazaar," and "The Queen."

Never has a spring opened with more variety in fashions. All those which delighted us during last spring and autumn seem vieing with new ones for supremacy. To be dressed within the style of the year past, and be out of fashion, is quite impossible. The newest fashionable freaks are more in the line of trimming and general finishing off than of positive shape or color.

For bonnets the prevailing and favorite styles seem to be the Fanchon, Empire, and Pamela, and up to the present week it is impossible to say which will be taken into popular favor. The Fanchon is not precisely similar to those worn last year, as the new forms under that name are much smaller in every respect than their predecessors. When they were first introduced there was an attempt made at crowns, nothing substantial and firm, it is true, but lace, ribbon, and an occasional sprig or two of flowers supplied the place. But the new Fanchons are shorn of these adornments, and enormous chignons project, unadorned, from the back of the head in their stead. Fancy straw, worked with crystal and jet beads, will be very fashionable, both for Fanchon and Empire bonnets, during the forthcoming six or eight weeks.

A writer from Paris says that the bonnets worn at the races in the Bois de Boulogne were for the most part composed entirely of flowers of one kind or another, which were placed upon tulle, and made to cover the small round or triangle Fanchon, which now forms the modern bonnet. Thus one bonnet was entirely a *semé of giroflies* (wall-flowers), those above being yellow and orange, while a few under the rim assumed a reddish tinge. A prettier specimen by far was composed of lily of the valley, the dew falling in crystal drops on the forehead and chignon of the fair wearer. White daisies formed another, and with this the toilette worn was almost entirely white, relieved by narrow black stripes.

For out-of-door wear paletots of all descriptions are in favor. They are made loose or fitting the figure according to the fancy of the wearer.

The Paris correspondent of the *Queen* says it has become latterly the fashion to wear in Paris what formerly was only to be seen at sea bathing places and spas, namely, paletots made of purple and white cloth, and extremely elegant they look. The purple paletots are cut to fit the figure partially, and are covered with black silk braid or soutache, worked with jet beads.

The braiding designs surpass anything I have seen in former seasons, being arranged in graceful sprays on the basques, shoulders and sleeves. The front of the paletot is ornamented with frog buttons. The paletots made of white cloth are not so highly ornamented as the purple ones; they are cut with a round basque in front, and are edged with a broad, flat worsted braid, headed with narrow soutache, which describes either trefoils or diamonds; gimp ornaments are interspersed with the braiding pattern, and gimp frog buttons decorate the front of the paletot.

Paletots made of grey and fancy cloths are much less elaborately trimmed than the purple and white ones, but, again, those made of Pyrenean cloth and Algerian silk, and fastened with buttons made of Aleppo marble, are very highly ornamented. A white cloth paletot, in its first freshness, trimmed with llama fringe, is not considered now at all inappropriate for an afternoon dressy toilette.

For travelling and for seaside wear Talmas will be general. The following is a pretty style of trimming them:—Imagine a sailor-blue cloth Talma cut out in scollops, round at the lower and square at the upper edge, these scollops embroidered and bound with braid, and alternating with scollops made of black taffetas, then a second row of cloth scollops, terminating the border of the paletot.

Paletots made of rich black gros grain or faille are no longer worn straight round the edge; they are now almost invariably cut out in either square or round scollops. The basquines with three points are considered the most stylish; two points fall at the sides, and one point at the back. The points are all wide. The basquine is edged with either a lace ruche, or with gimp richly worked with jet. Those which are trimmed with guipure are made to fit the figure closely, and the basquines, which are rounded at the back, are as plain upon the hips as an Empire dress. A bow with long ends, made of moire ribbon, is invariably added at the top of the back of the paletot.

Colored hand embroidery on shawls is a new feature in the fashions introduced for the coming spring and summer. The materials upon which the work is executed are China crepe, French crepe, fine cashmere, etc., and upon black or white grounds. Flowers and leaves are introduced in the natural colors, sometimes in garlands carried round the shawl as a border, and sometimes in sprigs. Lace patterns in black and white, and executed with a Russian stitch, are also used, sometimes alone, and at others mixed with the colored flowers. Rich soft silk fringes, knotted, are generally added to these shawls, but sometimes the border is of lace, black or white, or a mixture of both.

Black and white grenadine shawls, embroidered in scarlet, deserve notice as novel. Plain shawls also, in these thin materials, and fringed, and also plain scarf shawls in llama, in all colors, delicate light blues and rich rose shades, will be worn. A very pretty black grenadine shawl was richly embroidered both in the upper and lower half in black tulle and jet beads, and the edge was of lace. Other embroidered grenadines were scalloped and overcast at the edge, not requiring any fringe or other ornament.

Deep talmas of heavy black gros grain silk are much worn in Paris. They are arranged in a broad fold at the top of the back, and confined for several inches below the neck band by stripes of moire ribbons fastened with heavy jet buttons.

A stylish Promenade toilette is a brown gros grain dress, cut in the Princesse form, and trimmed with black velvet and mother-of-pearl buttons. Black velvet ribbon is sewn in stripes on the bodice and upper part of the skirt, so as to simulate a paletot. The black velvet is studded with buttons and every stripe terminates with a brown and black tassel. A black tulle bonnet, embroidered and ornamented with sprays of brown velvet leaves. If the mother-of-pearl buttons are considered too conspicuous on the black velvet, they can be replaced by silk ones to match the dress.

For evening dresses the styles are infinite. At a grand charity ball given recently by Lady Cowley at the Grand Hotel de Paris, white dresses predominated. The tinsel so popular during the past winter appeared to have been abandoned, and gilded ornaments, beads and spangles were laid aside for flowers. Fringes made entirely of flowers were used for bordering the coat-bodices; garlands of flowers, instead of sashes, looped up tulle skirts; and flowers were general in the hair. Indeed, all the head-dresses were *a la antique*, consisting of cordons of flexible branches of hawthorne and violets, small convolvuli, and variegated foliage, mounted as Benoitons, and festooned from one ear to another, suspended in front of the neck and throat.

A style of evening dress which is exceedingly novel and pretty consists of rich unwatered moire, cut in the Empire form, the low bodice being pointed both in front and at the back of the waist. A narrow Indian cashmere scarf forms braces passing from the left shoulder, crossing the bodice, and fastening on the right side of the skirt. I have seen this arrangement with a scarlet Indian scarf on a rich white gros grain dress, made quite plain, without any other trimming, with a long train, and almost without crinoline, and the effect was extremely good. A white cashmere scarf on a pale blue dress also looks well.

The hair is worn latterly much higher at the back of the head; the chignons appear to be mounting to the summit. Those made up of ringlets are the most popular; and they are imitated in nets, which are called Benoiton nets (everything is christened Benoitons now-a-days). These nets, which match the hair in color, have a mass of ringlets imitated in very fine silk at the back. They are anything but pretty, and look, at a short distance, very like a dog's curly head—it is so very palpable that the curls are not hair.

The fashion of dyeing the hair red or bright auburn is at last passing away. Velvet bandalets are now replaced by those of brocade *moire* and *gros grain* ribbons; the streamers to the bow at the back of the head, long as they were before, have latterly lengthened considerably.

In silks a new shade is worn, called the "Patti pink." It is a sort of lilic pink, and is generally found becoming to the complexion.

Another new material, christened the "Chambery foulard," is already extremely fashionable. It is a fabric between the Chambery gauze and taffetas in texture, and is, in fact, a light brilliant silk, which falls in very graceful folds. In pearl-grey it has all the effect of being woven with silver threads, so brilliant is it. The Chambery foulard is always worn striped; grey with colored stripes, or white with colored stripes. In white and cerise, white and blue, and white and mauve, it is particularly pretty, and although light, it is a material which does not soil rapidly; for the reason, its surface being silky, the dust does not cling to it. It is a Lyons manufacture, and many of the Parisian ladies have ordered dresses of it direct from that city, so as to make sure of having the genuine material. Toilettes composed of this Chambery foulard are worn with a paletot to correspond. They are trimmed with cross-cut bands, ornamented with crystal or jet beads, with fringe of the same color as the stripes.

White and scarlet will be the Parisian summer mixture. Many white foulard bodices are trimmed with these colors. A very pretty one has, first, scarlet ribbon frill and black lace round the throat, and another turned down as a collar round the neck. Scarlet buttons covered with Cluny lace are arranged down the front, and the cuffs match the neck.

Garibaldis in white muslins are trimmed with a new material in cotton that washes with them, and looks at sight like black ribbon and Cluny lace. Some of these bodices in fine muslin, lace, and embroidery are cut open square at the throat. Others cross like a fichu, and are composed of narrow tucks and lace.

Medallions and Benoitons are used very extensively for trimming bonnets, dresses, and paletots. Chains festooned across the back and fastened on each shoulder by huge medallions, form a favorite trimming for paletots, while the sleeves and fronts of the garment are profusely ornamented with medallion buttons. We have seen silver chains very tastefully applied to a black gros grain dress. The body with a jacket made with tabs. A military knot of several rows of chains on the right shoulder, ended in a square medallion, which allowed some latitude as to the mode of arrangement. That which brought it across the chest was perhaps the most effective. Square silver ornaments and white pipings carried out the effect of the silver cord very happily.

JEFF. DAVIS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28.—Jeff. Davis, I am told, expresses the hope that the newspaper rumors that he is to be brought speedily to trial will prove true. This, of course, may be one way or the other. From the outset of his imprisonment this has been his continual clamor, and he doubtless desires to prove himself too consistent in his declarations to seem to wish otherwise now. But it is the very decided opinion of most that his mind is largely and hopefully exercised at present upon the subject of a general amnesty which will rid him of being brought to trial at all. In the shadowy remoteness and uncertainty of this amnesty, I think there can be no doubt, however, but he would prefer an immediate examination and decision of his fate, to being kept much longer in prison, and undergoing the continuous painful perplexity of hope longer deferred. Meantime, officers and others coming daily in contact with him, may assert, and believe what they say, that his health has been unimpaired by his long imprisonment; but a gentleman, and a doctor at that, who knew him during the war, and saw him a few days since for the first time since his capture, assures me that he has most perceptibly and painfully failed in health since his incarceration. He was within a few feet of him on the parapet. His face he noticed as very much thinner, his hair is greyer, and his step is not at all assured. He rested frequently in his walks, and every lineament of his face and every movement betrayed physical energies wasted and worn to a degree giving assurance of but little remaining vitality. This gentleman says he cannot live the summer out in prison. I will add here, that as far as this gentleman's observations went it was well for his own satisfaction, as well as that of others, he was thus careful in making them, for under a new order just issued, he is not likely to have an opportunity to repeat them. This order prevents strangers from coming anywhere near him in his walks, and sentries are now sent ahead to notify people who may be walking on the parapet of his coming, and compel them to go in the opposite direction. Jeff. has always manifested a dislike to the propinquity and inquisitorial glances of strangers, and the probability is that this order was issued from sole regard to his feelings in the matter.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY IN OHIO.

One of the most daring and successful robberies ever perpetrated in this part of the country occurred on Sunday morning, the 29th ultimo, in Cadiz, Ohio, the particulars of which are as follows:—Between twelve and two o'clock, Sunday morning, six men entered the First National Bank of Cadiz, and proceeded to the rear portion of the building, occupied by Mr. Terry, the Cashier, as a dwelling. They entered Mr. Terry's sleeping apartment, and after awaking him, informed him that they intended to rob the bank, and asked him to deliver to them the keys of the vault. This he declined doing, when they tied and gagged him, and by threats forced his wife to disclose to them the place where the keys had been placed. They then entered the vaults, and took therefrom money and Government bonds to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

After they had left the building Mrs. Terry released her husband, who gave the alarm. The citizens generally turned out and searched for the robbers, but as they could not be found, the search was postponed until daylight, when it was resumed. A large number of farmers residing in the vicinity of Cadiz, who are stockholders in the bank, or interested in the stolen bonds, scoured the country for miles around, but no trace of the thieves could be discovered. In the meantime, however, it was ascertained that the telegraph wires along the line of the railroad towards Steubenville had been cut, and a hand-car, which was known to have been at the depot in Cadiz on the previous night, was missing. A locomotive was immediately procured, and a party of men started for Steubenville. When they had arrived within ten miles of the latter city the hand-car was found standing on the track, and, upon making inquiries in the neighborhood, it was ascertained that six men, answering the description of the supposed thieves, had been seen entering the woods a short distance from the line of the road. The search was continued till late in the afternoon, but no trace of the fugitives was discovered.

The officers of the bank met yesterday, and decided to offer a reward of twenty thousand dollars for the arrest of the thieves and the recovery of the money. Judge Jewett, of Steubenville, notified Chief of Police Hague of the robbery, yesterday afternoon, and at his request, Mr. Hague left for Steubenville in the morning train. A number of police officers and detectives will be on the track of the thieves to-day, and their arrest is probable. The large reward offered for their apprehension will doubtless stimulate the police to work energetically and promptly. The names of the robbers are not known, but from the description given of them by Mr. and Mrs. Terry, it is supposed that at least two of them were formerly residents of this city.—*Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.*

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

National Cemetery at Culpeper.

It has been decided by the War Department to locate a national cemetery in Culpeper county, Va., for the burial of the Union dead in that part of Virginia south of the Rappahannock. Some three thousand bodies of Union soldiers were found in Culpeper county alone.

Freedmen in South Carolina.

Reports received at the Freedmen's Bureau from South Carolina state that the whites are treating the freedmen well there, they being anxious to give no cause of complaint, so as to get rid of the troops.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) sent to the clerk's desk an amendment which he proposed to offer to one of the bills reported yesterday by the Committee on Reconstruction, and which was ordered to be printed.

It provides that whenever the proposed Constitutional amendment shall have become a part of the Constitution, and Tennessee or Arkansas shall have ratified the same and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have established an equal and just system of suffrage for all male citizens within its jurisdiction who are not less than twenty one years of age, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such, provided that nothing in the section contained shall be construed as to require the disfranchisement of any loyal person who is now entitled to vote.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) also sent up a substitute which he proposed to offer for the bill, and which was ordered to be printed. It provides that whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified in good faith, and irrevocably, the above recited amendments, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the oath of office required by law, be admitted into Congress as such.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations reported back the Senate joint resolution making an appropriation for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, which was considered and passed.

On motion of Mr Higby (Cal) the memorial of the Steamboat Inspectors, at Detroit, for increased pay, and the memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, asking an appropriation for improving the harbor of Lake Superior, were transferred from the Committee on Appropriations to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Eliott (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Select Committee on Freedmen to inquire into the expediency of recommending an appropriation of $100,000, for the immediate relief of the destitution among the white population and freedmen in the South.

Mr Rice (Mass.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy.

The amendments were concurred in.

The House proceeded as the regular business in order to the consideration of the bill reported on the 11th of April from the Committee on Congress to amend the act of July 4th, 1864, to encourage immigration, and the act of March 3, 1865, to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Meeting of Railroad Officers.

BUFFALO, May 1.—A meeting is being held here to-day of Railroad Superintendents and Freight Agents, to make the summer time table from New York to St. Louis. The meeting is fully attended.

Arrival of the Steamer "Louisiana."

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer *Louisiana*, from Liverpool, has been signalled. Her advices have been anticipated.

The Steamer "Costa Rica" Signalled.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamship *Costa Rica*, from Aspinwall, has been signalled below.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton is dull; sales at 34c. for Middlings. Flour dull; sales of 6000 bbls. at unchanged prices. Southern unchanged; 400 bbls. sold. Canadian quiet; 350 bbls. sold. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork steady at $27 12½@27·50 for Mess. Lard heavy at 17¼@20½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Stocks are better. Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 92¼; Reading, 105½; Missouri 6s, 74; Erie, 74; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57¼; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 108; Five-twenty Coupons, 1862, 102, ex interest; do., 1864, 101½; do. 1865, 101½; Ten-forties, 91½; Treasury 7-30, 101½; One Year Certificates, 100½. Gold opened at 125½, and is now quoted at 126½.

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of April, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits	$1,593,789 40
Silver deposits and purchases	1,399 11
Total deposits	$1,615,188·51

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles	69,610	$1,392,200 00
Fine bars	13	7,229 77
Total	69,623	$1,399,429 77

SILVER.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Half dollars	39,600	$19,800 00
Cars	8	361 46
Total	39,608	$20,161·46

COPPER.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
One cent pieces	850,000	$8,500 00
Two cent pieces	129,000	2,580 00
Three cent pieces	349,000	10,470 00
Total	1,328,000	$21,550 00

RECAPITULATION.

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold coinage	69,623	$1,399,429 77
Silver do	39,608	20,161 46
Copper do	1,328,000	21,550·00
Total No. of pieces	1,437,231	$1,441,141 23

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$4000 Pa 5s	88	100 sh Ph & E....b30	33¼
$8000 do	88	100 sh do.......b5	33¼
$1000 Leh Nav 6s, 84	87¼	100 sh do...s30wn	33¼
$2000 do	87¼	100 sh do......b5	33¼
$5000 City 6s new	97	200 sh do......b30	33¾
$5000 do.......b5	97	500 sh do......b30	33¾
$5000 U S 6s '81	108	300 sh do......b30	33¾
$2050 U S 7·30s. July	101¾	100 sh do	33½
$5000 Morris C'l b l.	89	100 sh Catawissa pf..	29¾
100 sh Sch N pf..b10	35	100 sh do s30wn..	29¾
100 sh do......b30	35¼	100 sh Del Div.....b5	51
100 sh do......b30	35¼	100 sh do.......b5	51
200 sh N Y & M'dC...	7¼	25 sh Spr and P....	39¾
200 sh do......b30	7¼	10 sh Cam & Am..	120½
87 sh Penn R	56¼	300 sh Caldwell	[illegible]
15 sh do	56¼	100 sh Reading	52·94
39 sh do	56¼	100 sh do... s5int	53
28 sh Norristown	54¼		

SECOND BOARD

$2000 Pa 5s	88½	200 sh Ph & E... s30	33¾
$3600 City 6s new	97	200 sh do	33½
$200 do	97	400 sh do......b30	33¾
$1500 U S 5-20s 64..	101¾		

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

A WARNING.—Two youths were arrested yesterday, for defacing public property by inscribing their names upon the summer house at Fairmount Park, by the aid of a penknife. Alderman Hutchinson fined them $2·50 a piece, which may be considered cheap fame.

DROWNED.—The body of a boy named Matthew Doyle has been found in a pond of a brick yard in the neighborhood of Ninth and Jefferson streets.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—LARGE SAW-MILL IN RUINS—LOSS NEARLY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.—One of the most destructive conflagrations that has occurred in the western part of the city for some years took place this morning about 6 o'clock, at the extensive planing, sawing, and carpentering mill of Mr. J. D. Jones, situated on the western side of Twenty-first street, a short distance above Chesnut.

The building was a large three-story brick structure, having a front on Twenty first street of 45 feet, and extending back about half-way to Twenty-second street. It was occupied by different parties, and is now a mass of ruins, nothing left standing, except one or two chimneys, and a very small portion of the walls.

Owing to the combustible nature of the material in the building the flames spread with incredible rapidity, and before the firemen could get well into service the entire structure and its contents was one sheet of flame, which shot up high in the air, surmounted by a dense cloud of black smoke, the whole constituting a grand yet fearful sight, which could be seen at a considerable distance.

In addition to the planing-mill, six dwelling-houses on the north side of Chesnut street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, were more or less injured, some of them very materially, all of them having the roofs burned off. The whole loss will not fall very far short of $100,000, which is only partially covered by insurance.

The mill building was occupied as follows:—The first and second floors was used as the planing, sawing, and carpentering mill of Mr. J. D. Jones. His stock on hand was quite large. The mill contained a large quantity of both finished and unfinished work. Mr. Jones' loss is estimated at nearly $40,000, on which there is an insurance of about $18,000.

The second floor, front, was occupied by James Blair, stair builder. Mr. Blair lost everything. His loss will reach $10,000, on which there is no insurance.

The third story east, middle, was occupied by E. Whitte & Co., sash and blind manufactory. The loss of this firm will probably be about $3500, on which there is a partial insurance.

The third story west, middle, was rented by Mr. C. Coulson, and used as a carpenter shop. Mr. Coulson's loss will reach between $4000 and $5000.

Mr. C. Letourneau occupied the third story back as a wood-turning establishment. He was not insured and his loss will reach in the neighborhood of $5000.

The west room of the first story was in possession of Messrs. Adair & Adrian, frame builders. Their loss will be somewhere between $5000 and $7000. Our reporter could not ascertain whether this firm had any insurance. The buildings (dwelling houses) injured on Chesnut street are as follows:—

No. 2111 is occupied by two families named Robinson and Hinkle. The roof is slightly damaged, and considerable injury was sustained by water. The furniture, etc., was mostly removed in time to escape injury.

No. 2113 is the residence of Mr. Martin. The back part of this building is considerably damaged, and the roof is nearly burnt off. The furniture was mostly removed in time.

No. 2115 is not greatly injured in the lower part, but the roof is partly burned away, and the water played on the building flooded the house.

No. 2117 is occupied by Mr. J. C. Hunt. The roof is nearly burned off, and the back part of the house is considerably injured by fire. The lower part of the house, like most of the others, is damaged by water.

No. 2119 is the residence of Mr. Job Milton. This dwelling is injured more than any of the others. The roof is almost entirely destroyed, and the rear portion of the house is much injured by fire.

Adjoining No. 2119 is the bakery of Mr. Grubb, a large three-story brick building, which escaped without much injury.

It is thought by Mr. Jones that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as there was no fire in the building at the time, and none of the workmen had yet arrived. Nearly half an hour elapsed between the time when the flames were first seen by the residents on Chesnut street and the giving of a general alarm.

The fire originated in the second story, about the middle of the room.

The walls were partly pulled down by the firemen, when the fire was nearly over, by order of the Chief Engineer Lyle, in order to prevent accidents to firemen or spectators who were in the close proximity to the tottering piles of brick and mortar.

RESISTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL.—The parties arrested in Chester county for resisting the United States Marshal in the service of a writ, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, yesterday afternoon. The names of the prisoners are Thomas Johnson, James Orr, John Fleishman, George Holmes, David Smith, G. J. Stump, John Buchanan, Charles Richardson, Thomas Lowndes and Richard Lowndes.

John F. Sharkey, Deputy Marshal, testified—On Thursday last several writs were placed in my hands, to be served at a place to be pointed out by Mr. Abbott, deputized to go with me. I went to the place, three miles from Avondale station, Chester county, and rapped at the door; it was opened by a young lady; I told her who I was; she tried to shut the door, but I pushed on, and went up stairs. When I and Abbott were near the top, I was taken hold of and pushed back; I pulled out the writs in the case of Goodyear vs Smith and handed them to men whom Mr. Abbott designated. While I was proceeding to read the writ, there was much noise up stairs, and I was assaulted by Charles Richardson also by some one from behind; I was jammed on the stairs and Thomas Lowndes passed down. The witness then described the resistance at the house of Mr. McGee, in the same neighborhood. He was there assaulted by Thomas Johnson and John Miller; afterwards, stones were thrown at him, one of which hit him.

Other witnesses were examined, but the facts elicited did not vary from those published yesterday.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This morning, about half-past one o'clock, a fire broke out in the steam saw-mill of Messrs. Barting & Schutte, Nos. 142 and 144 Dock street. The structure is an old and dilapidated one, and is owned by E. Faugeas, cabinet maker, No. 639 Hay street, who is said to have an insurance of $1500. The building is almost totally destroyed, the walls being cracked in various places, and will doubtless have to be entirely demolished. The entire stock of Messrs. Barting & Schutte is consumed, and the loss will probably reach $4000. We could not learn the amount of the insurance. A large brick building in the rear, occupied by John Trace, house carpenter and millwright, was in imminent danger, but owing to the active exertions of the firemen was saved with but trifling damage.

A BOLD MANŒUVRE.—Last night about 9 o'clock, four men with their faces blackened and in other ways disguised, entered Tatem's oyster saloon, in Twelfth street below Walnut, and ordered the bar-tender to open two hundred oysters. While the man was engaged in the work of counting them the scoundrels drew their revolvers and demanded what money there was in the establishment, and if refused threatened his life. The bar-tender, not being so easily frightened as they imagined, gave the alarm, but before assistance reached him the rascals had decamped. There are a large number of prospective Probsts and Bergers lounging about the city that require the street's watching.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M., the tablet to the memory of the dead soldiers sent out during the Rebellion by the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. The top of the tablet bears in *alto relievo* a crown of thorns inclosing the word "Martyrs;" beneath this is a chain and fetters, severed by a sword, under which are the words, "From old Pine Street Church." The tablet is 7 by 3½ feet in area, surmounted by a beautiful cap. Mayor McMichael, Charles Gibbons, Esq., and others will take part upon the occasion. The meeting is of a character to attract the attention of the public.

ARRESTS DURING APRIL.—The number of arrests made by the police of the city during the month of April was 3596. The prisoners were divided among the several Districts as follows:—First, 303; Second, 448; Third, 448; Fourth, 434; Fifth, 245; Sixth, 150; Seventh, 128; Eighth, 197; Ninth, 177; Tenth, 201; Eleventh, 187; Twelfth, 151; Thirteenth, 43; Fourteenth, 51; Fifteenth, 37; Sixteenth, 142; Reserve Corps, 134; Harbor Police, 32; Park Police, 12; Chesnut Hill, 23; Day Sergeants, 25; and Vagrant Detectives, 28.

AN INEXPLICABLE ASSAULT.—Last evening Edward F. Gardiner stopped on the corner of Seventh and Lombard streets, for the purpose of taking a car. While there he was accosted by a colored individual, named Lloyd Douglas, who keeps a drinking saloon, or cigar shop, in that vicinity, who inquired his object in standing there. Gardiner explained his business, whereupon Douglas drew a pistol and threatened to shoot. He was afterwards arrested and held by Alderman Swift in the sum of $500 bail.

THE PARADE OF THE CADETS.—The weather, this morning, was of such a character as to somewhat damage the cause of the ardent admirers of cold water; yet a portion of youthful enthusiasts were on hand upon the occasion. The rain interfered with the proceedings materially, and it would perhaps be unfair to say much in regard to its success.

AN UNPLEASANT HUSBAND.—Evan Thomas, who resides in the Nineteenth Ward, was arrested for beating his wife with a poker, and otherwise maltreating her, closing up his singular conduct by threatening her life. He was committed by Alderman Hunter in default of $600 bail.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK INTO A HOUSE.—Joseph Palmer was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Massey for attempting yesterday to break into a dwelling-house No. 667 Bankson street, in the absence of the family.

MR. JAMES A. FREEMAN will sell, on Wednesday, by order of Orphans' Court some excellent property (estate of the late Matthew Thompson). Persons desiring to purchase are invited to examine the same.

BASE BALL.—

Admirers of Base Ball
Hail the approaching time
That will to life recall
The sport they think so prime.

But if that sport you seek,
Strong muscles you will need,
And *Clothing* nowise weak,
In which to try your speed.

So, don't attempt to play Base Ball,
Except in Clothes from Tower Hall.

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as		$5 00
" " " Pants	"	4 00
" " " Vests	"	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for		$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as		$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants	"	5 00
" " Cloth Vests	"	4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for		20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 50 per cent lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

RUGGLES' GEMS.—We desire to call the attention of art connoisseurs to the collection of exquisite little oil paintings now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street and which will be disposed of at auction this evening. These charming little oil paintings are faultless in outline and proportion, while the colors are of the rarest brilliant hues, especially in the American autumnal scenes. A contemporary, while justly praising the Ruggles Gems, remarks:—"We have seen two or three of the little pictures no larger than your hand, which we would hardly exchange for the mammoth paintings of Church or Bierstadt."

GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.—
New Bermuda Potatoes,
Onions, and
Tomatoes,
Just at hand, and received weekly.
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street,
New York

THE MAY number of the *Phrenological Journal* has been received, for which we owe thanks to Professor John L. Capen, No. 25 S. Tenth street. The influence of this admirably conducted publication is on the right side. The pictorial illustrations of human character in the present number are unusually interesting and instructive. Back numbers are furnished to new subscribers.

"PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T. 1860—X."—As a promoter of health the famous Plantation Bitters have been used in hundreds of cases with the most satisfactory results; and at the present time especially, when every one should keep his system braced up in view of the probable appearance of cholera in our midst, the bitters have a tenfold value. For sale everywhere.

VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—It is expected that notices for the first meeting for organization will be shortly issued to subscribers. In the interim, those wishing one or more of the $100 original interests in this enterprise should at once send in their subscriptions.

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

MUSIC.—This week only, twenty-five cents will buy one dollar's worth of new (not second-hand) music, at Turner Hamilton's Book and Stationery Store, Assembly Buildings, No. 106 South Tenth street. Nearly ten thousand pieces to select from.

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

REDUCED PRICES.—Get your Photographs taken now in B. F. Reimer's unsurpassed style, and secure an invaluable likeness, at moderate cost artistically and wonderfully accurate. No. 624 Arch street.

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

"lubricating steam engine packing.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.—Over *one thousand* of these beautiful instruments in use in Philadelphia. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, unlike and superior to any and all reed instruments. Only at J. E. GOULD'S, Seventh and Chesnut.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

STRONG BRASS ALE-COCKS, A VARIETY of other Brass Cocks including those for Coal Oil, Cork Stops, Faucets, Molasses Gates, Cedar and Lignum Vitæ Spiggots, Tap Borers, etc., for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

MATTRESS, BAG, AND SAIL NEEDLES. Sprigging, Pegging, Sewing, Scribing and Ice Awls for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

IRON SCREW EYES, FOR PICTURE frames and looking-glasses; Brass and Porcelain Head Picture Nails; Brass and Iron Hooks, Knobs, etc.; Staples and Stay Nails for heavy looking-glasses. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises,
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16,
at 1 o'clock, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits, containing nearly FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style, containing ten rooms.
Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.
The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.
The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station and has a fine view of the river.
Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.
For further information apply to
GEORGE BAKER, Chester,
Or JOHN CASTNER,
5 1 13t* Tradesmen's Bank Philadelphia.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

MARRIED.

KOSHLAND—HAAS.—At the bride's residence, Sunday, April 29, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Einhorn, Mr. MANUEL A. KOSHLAND to CLARA HAAS, both of this city.

MENDENHALL—APPLEGATE.—On March 22, 1866, by the Rev. John Thompson, WILLIAM A. MENDENHALL, Esq., to MARY F., eldest daughter of Dr. J. W. Applegate, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CADE.—On the 29th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, RUTH P., wife of J. W. Cade, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also, the Star of Bethlehem Association, I. O. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1806 Marlborough street, on next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

MARSHALL.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. HANNAH A., wife of John A. Marshall, and eldest daughter of Philip L. and Sarah A. Dubosq, in her 27th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 240 Catharine street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at the Evangelists' Church. Interment at the Sixth Street Union Ground.

PUTT.—On the 28th ultimo, HARRY CLAY PUTT, son of William and Rebecca Putt, aged 23 years 1 month, and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214 A. Y. M.; also, Harmony Lodge No. 52, A. Y. M.; also, Kensington Council, No. 9, O. of U. A. M.; and the members of Company K 213th Regiment P. V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, Chalkley Hall lane, below Wheat Sheaf lane, Aramingo, on Thursday afternoon, May 3, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On the 29th instant, in the 5th year of his age, CHARLES OTIS B., son of W. Harry and M. A. Williams.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his grandfather's residence, River road Belmont, west side of Schuylkill, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail of P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

STEAM ENGINE PACKING
LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.
An article recommended by all Railroad Companies who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use on over twenty-five of the Railroads in this country, and on trial by over fifty others.
ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.
Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.
Lubricative Packing Company,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY 4 26 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.
SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM C. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia Penna.

5-20 COUPONS,
DUE MAY FIRST,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
One Price
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Prices reduced to the lowest point.
A fine assortment of Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand. Custom Work made to order on very short notice, in style and durability unsurpassed. [43]

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTION.
SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, ADULTS AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.
The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.
In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.
THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.
The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., next Tuesday, the 1st of May, and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp